

Farm, Wheat and Dairy Lands in Prosperous Manitoba

Published by
The Department of Agriculture and Immigration
for the Province of Manitoba

1912.



HON. GEORGE LAWRENCE, M.P.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration

J. J. GOLDEN, ESQ.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Immigration

L. J. HOWE, ESQ.

Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

TIGHT BINDING



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Entered the Confederation
of the Dominion of Canada

1870

Present Dominion
Population, Eight Million



HIS HONOUR D. C. CAMERON, Esq.

Lieutenant-Governor

HON. R. P. ROBLIN, M.P.P.

Premier and President of Council, Provincial Lands Commissioner

HON. GEORGE LAWRENCE, M.P.P.

Minister of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Immigration

J. J. GOLDEN, Esq.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Immigration

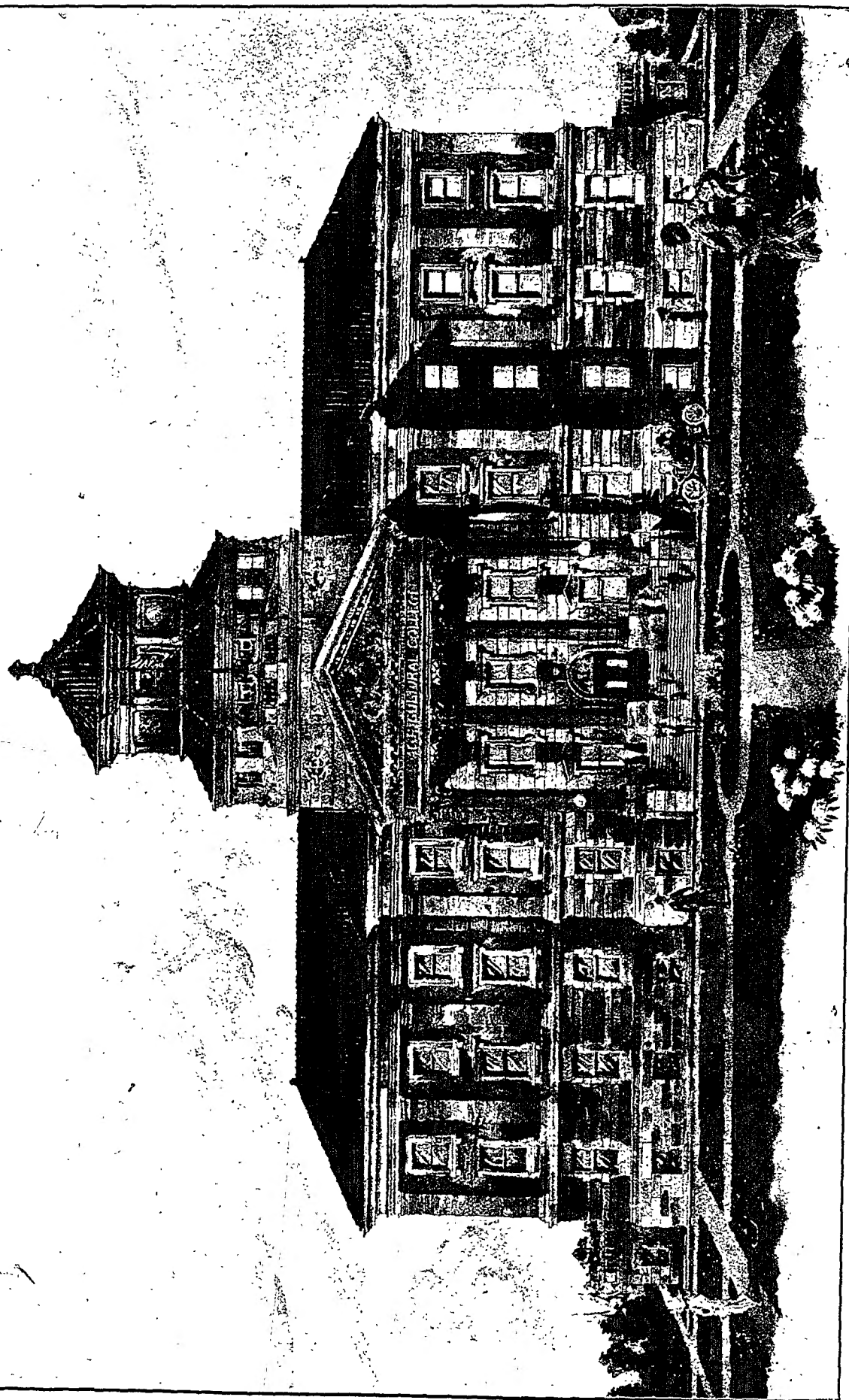
L. J. HOWE, Esq.

Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Seat of the Provincial Government, Province of Manitoba

TIGHT BINDING



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, ST. VITAL

Farm, Wheat and Dairy Lands in Prosperous Manitoba

FOREWORD.

THE information outlined in the following pages is authentic and reliable. It has been gathered by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Immigration through extensive correspondence with local officials, boards of trade and industrial and agricultural experts. The Manitoba of to-day has a welcome for each newcomer. The settler, the immigrant and the homeseeker—all are invited to enter in and share in the present and prospective prosperity of Manitoba, without fear or hesitation on account of the hardships faced by the pioneers of former days—now passed into history. Manitoba is new but not rough; its development is going forward under the protecting arm of law, order, good government and good educational facilities. Manitoba's possibilities are open alike to rich and poor—the man of unlimited capital and the homeseeker of moderate means—the skilled laborer, the farm hand, the farmer, the market gardener, the domestic, and the wholesale or retail merchant. To all these the door of opportunity swings wide. Improved social conditions are keeping pace with industrial progress. Schools and churches are disseminating the seeds of intelligence and enlightenment. A thrifty and enterprising rural population has established itself. Towns and cities are springing into existence where formerly was nought but open prairie land; and the inflowing tide of sturdy citizenship is peopling the prairie, giving assurance of prosperity and permanency where thrift and industry combine with all the necessary conditions for the development of the Province's splendid natural resources, and for the establishment of a new era of agricultural and civic growth and industrial expansion. The pages following are the guarantee and confirmation of this promise and forecast.

Manitoba offers to honest labor and willing workers the best inducements in the world to come and take a part in its progress. In no other land is there more room for healthy expansion, or so many opportunities to be found for the future prosperity of the farmer, the mechanic, the trader and the manufacturer, and for skilled or unskilled labor there is remunerative work found for all. Employment is to be found in the towns and cities, the provincial, public and municipal works, or on the building of the network of railways covering Manitoba north, south, east and west.

Manitoba is only at the beginning of what is yet to be done, not only in the production of large crops of

all kinds of grain, wheat, barley, oats, flax, etc., the great possibilities of its animal industry, but also the development of its fisheries, its mines, its forest lands and the tremendous water power to be found on its many rivers.

Manitoba is divided into 141 rural, village, town and city municipalities. This book does not treat on all of them. The municipalities that sent in their returns to the Department of Agriculture and Immigration cover districts in the Province, north and south and east or west of the Red River. Their reports contain general information about the whole territory of Manitoba.

Freight Rates: Figures to Think About.

The following table shows the difference in freight rates on wheat from points in the western provinces and Manitoba to Port Arthur:—

Edmonton, 25 cents per 100 lbs., or 15 cents a bushel; corresponding point, Winnipeg, 10 cents per 100 lbs.,



A Manitoba Home.

and 6 cents a bushel; difference 9 cents a bushel, or a crop of 20 bushels, \$1.80 per acre per year in favor of Manitoba.

Lethbridge, Alberta, 23 cents per 100 lbs., or 13½ cents per bushel; corresponding point in Manitoba, Boissevain, 13c per 100 lbs., or 7½ cents per bushel; difference 6 cents per bushel, or on a 20 bushel per acre crop \$1.20 per year.

Battleford, 24 cents a 100 lbs., or 14½ cents a bushel; corresponding point, Brandon, 7½ cents per bushel, or a difference of 6½ cents, or \$1.32 per year per acre of 20 bushels.

There is a corresponding difference in all other freight rates in favor of Manitoba.

Agricultural Census.

According to the recent returns made to the Municipal Commissioner for the Province of Manitoba for



Residence of Mr. Fred Sivett.

1911, there are in the Province 49,755 farmers with nearly 6,000,000 acres under cultivation. The number of sheep in the Province is 37,227; of horses 251,572; of cattle, 407,611; and of pigs, 192,386. The total assessment of real and personal property is \$326,322,516, and the taxes imposed last year totalled \$7,267,530.

Agricultural Trains.

Included in the progressive and far-reaching programme for Manitoba's immediate development should be mentioned the agricultural trains, which are now to be made an established feature of the work of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration. These trains will soon be running over practically every railway line in the Province, being fully equipped and carrying a special staff of instructors and lecturers. For demonstration purposes such a system has many advantages, bringing the agricultural college, in a sense, to the door of every farmer who is unable to leave home to attend the college.

The Million for Manitoba League.

As an evidence of the widespread interest that is now being attracted to the resources and possibilities of this great Province, and of the concerted movement now on foot with a view to making known to the outside world something of the true situation and concrete realities of this favored section of Canada, there may be cited the recently organized "Million for Manitoba League"—an organization laid down upon broad lines and being

backed by the united support of business organizations, prominent citizens, the press, and in fact the best influences that could possibly be arrayed for the furtherance of a cause at once so worthy and so far-reaching. This organization is working in active co-operation with the Government of Manitoba, rendering all assistance possible in its immigration work and in presenting the advantages of Manitoba to the people of the world.

In a brief summary of the purposes of the league, the following statement was made by one of the speakers at the first meeting held in Winnipeg, January 12th, 1912:

"Manitoba wants more people. The Province has advantages, the wide exploitation of which will quicken immigration to its bounds. Manitoba stands nearest to markets, and the difference in freight is alone sufficient to be attractive to settlers. The Province has better transportation facilities than those further west. It has an immense amount of vacant fertile land open for homesteading. The ninety-eight municipalities in the old boundaries of the Province have an area of 47,360,000 acres. Of that area, according to official figures, 16,694,000 acres are occupied and 5,596,000 acres are under cultivation. At present Manitoba has over 20,000,000 acres of available land capable of being put under the plough.

"The various boards of trade throughout Manitoba are also working along the lines of proving to the outside world the great advantage this Province possesses. They are disseminating information, all of the most reliable nature, respecting the openings for newcomers to this

Province. These boards of trade are composed of men who have come to Manitoba and have done well, better than they had done in their previous homes. Their efforts to attract other people to prosperous Manitoba indicates their faith in this Province and their appreciation of what Manitoba has done for them.

"The time is opportune for the launching of such work as is represented by the Million for Manitoba League and of the various boards of trade. Within the next few years many millions of new population are certain to come to Canada, and Manitoba should and will receive a proportionate share of this great inflow."

Manitoba is a favored province. Every reader of this book can undoubtedly do better in this Province than where he is now located. Examine into the opportunities Manitoba offers all ambitious, industrious men. Read this book carefully; find out about conditions here; read how other men have thrived in prosperous Manitoba. You can do the same if you make up your mind to it. The opening is here for you.

The following information has all been addressed to Hon. George Lawrence, M.P.P., by the reeves of the various municipalities referred to. It is authentic and reliable.

ALBERT.

The rural municipality of Albert, situated in the south-west corner of the Province of Manitoba, holds out special inducements to good settlers. The land is a dark loam and clay subsoil, especially adapted for wheat growing, and usually producing twenty bushels and upwards to the acre. It is also well suited for mixed farming, the growth of grass being abundant, with good water always available. Conditions are favorable for cattle and hogs. Land can be had at very reasonable prices, cultivated land ranging from \$18 to \$25, and uncultivated land from \$12 to \$18 an acre. This land will compare favorably with land in the older

districts now selling at \$40 an acre, and, moreover, it is rapidly increasing in value. Further information may be obtained from Jas. F. McLaren, reeve of Albert, Crescent, Manitoba.

ARGYLE.

This municipality contains 185,350 acres of taxable land, with 75,000 acres under cultivation, the prices ranging about \$25 to \$30 per acre. There are something like 110,000 acres of uncultivated land, prices ranging from \$20 to \$25 per acre. The land is usually a black loam, with clay subsoil, and first-class water is obtained in nearly every neighborhood at from ten to thirty feet. The Canadian Northern Railway and its Wakopa branch serve the municipality. The leading towns are Greenway, with a good-sized elevator; Baldur, with three elevators, two general stores and several churches and schools; and Glenora, on the Wakopa branch of the Canadian Northern Railway, with one elevator. There are several churches and a large number of schools within easy access of every part of the municipality. Glenboro and Cypress River are both thriving towns, affording profitable markets.

BIFROST.

This municipality is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg. The land is abundantly wooded, and farm lands are of black loam four to twelve inches deep, with greyish-white hard clay subsoil. Many settlers have flowing wells of water coming from a depth of forty to one hundred feet. The Provincial Government telephone line furnishes communication with Winnipeg and its connections. The district is noted for its beautiful scenery along the shores of Lake Winnipeg, and many tourists frequent the district in the summer season. There are eleven public schools and six churches. The Dominion lands sub-office will furnish full information regarding vacant lands for intending settlers.



Home of Mr. A. R. Douglas, Franklin, Man.

BRANDON.

The following are some of the special features concerning the Municipality of Brandon: Four transcontinental railways; transfer railway system connecting all trunk lines; track sites for manufacturers and warehouses; three railway stations; ten banks; experimental farm of 1,000 acres; summer fair grounds of 83 acres; winter fair buildings; auditorium seating 2,500; numerous schools, churches and educational institutions;



Tamarac Avenue at residence of Mr. J. Walker, sr., Plumas, Man.

fifteen lodges of fraternal societies; theatres; social and athletic clubs; fire department and municipal service corporations; sixteen hotels and all up-to-date modern improvements. Further information will be supplied by the Commercial Bureau.

BRENDA.

This municipality offers special inducements to settlers with small capital. Many farmers who have been long in this district and have made money are now retiring or moving further west, and low-priced land is abundant. These lands are close to the market, public schools and churches. The soil is a rich clay for the most part, or else a sandy loam, with good water in abundance. The total acreage is 183,861, with something like 140,000 acres under cultivation. The municipality is served by the C.P.R. The country to the west of the Turtle Mountains in southern Manitoba and just north of the international boundary line is heavily wooded. Land prices range from \$23 to \$35 per acre. All the land is owned by private parties, and there are no government or railway lands for sale. Further information may be had from T. M. Kennedy, reeve, Napinka, Manitoba.

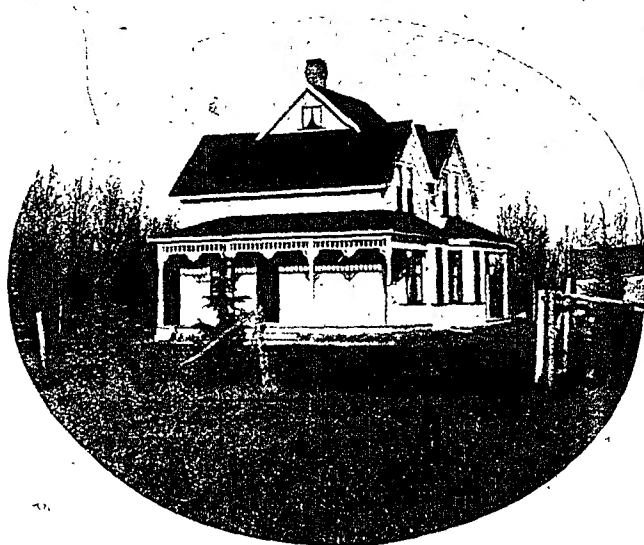
CAMERON.

This municipality has a total acreage of 183,680 acres, a large part of it being suitable for pasture. The average yield of wheat is sixteen bushels to the acre, oats sixty bushels and barley forty bushels. It is a

good wheat land of sandy loam, with clay subsoil. Cultivated land is worth \$35 per acre. The C.P.R. and C.N.R. meet at the junction point of Hartney. Further information will be supplied by J. A. Rollins, reeve, Hartney, Manitoba.

CLANWILLIAM.

Land conditions in this municipality are especially desirable, with good water, pasturage, hay, abundant timber and firewood—in fact, everything needed by the new settler. There are seven school districts, four post offices, three churches and one assembly hall. The municipality is served by the C.N.R., running through Clanwilliam, Erickson and Avesta. The country has developed rapidly in a short space of time, extensive areas of land having been cleared of timber and scrub. Land prices range from \$8 to \$20 per acre, and improved farm lands change hands rapidly. The soil, after clearing, is black loam and clay subsoil, and in some localities black sandy soil on good subsoil, all of it producing heavy crops of grain and roots, cropping for twenty years without summer fallowing. Oats, barley, wheat, rye, potatoes and all kinds of roots return good yields. Live stock obtain good pasturage and fine water from springs, rivers and lakes. There are good roads, and many large bridges over rivers, all built in the last few years; in fact, the hardest part of the pioneer work has been accomplished. There are good nearby markets for grain, cattle, lumber and timber. In the winter many sawmills are in operation, cutting lumber and shingles.



Residence of Wm. Grayston, Mount Pleasant, Newdale, Man.

and no industrious man ever lacks for employment. Further information may be had from John Carlson, reeve, Scandinavia, Manitoba.

DAUPHIN.

The soil in this municipality is a black clay, and in some places sandy loam, with clay subsoil. The surface soil is from nine to thirty-six inches in depth, with an average of about eighteen inches. Drainage is required

in some places, but the greater part is arable. There are five rivers—the Vermillion, the Ochre, the Turtle, the Valley and the Wilson—all contributing to the fertility of the district. Along these rivers the surface soil covers the earth with a rind of richness stretching from stream to stream, undiminished in depth, and with crop-producing strength sustained throughout. Crops planted upon this accumulated store of fertility thrive year after year with no decrease from original production, as long as the land is kept clean and well tilled. Twenty successive crops of wheat are not unknown in the Dauphin district without fertilizer or even summer fallowing, and the acre yield at the end of this long term of years remains as high as twenty-five bushels to the acre. It is even stated that well farmed lands have yielded and still yield forty-five to fifty bushels of wheat to

variety and makes heavy yields. Water is abundant, while forests temper the cold, affording the most favorable conditions for gardening and mixed farming. Every sort of vegetable that can be grown in the north temperate zone thrives here, including potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, turnips, beets, peas, beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, watermelons, citrons and tomatoes, and with such heavy yields that the profit is only determined by the low cost of production and the quantities raised.

The nearby markets of Winnipeg and the States absorb many thousands of dollars' worth of fresh vegetables every year, and Dauphin farmers might just as easily as not be supplying these markets, as the district is peculiarly adapted to mixed farming. Stock thrives as in few other sections of western Canada. The esti-



Binding Oats on farm of Mr. J. G. McDougall, Plumas, Man.

the acre, while thirty-five bushels would probably be a fair statement of the average yield. Oats yield as high as one hundred bushels to the acre, barley from forty to sixty, and flax twenty-two bushels. Flax has been an especially profitable crop for the Dauphin farmers.

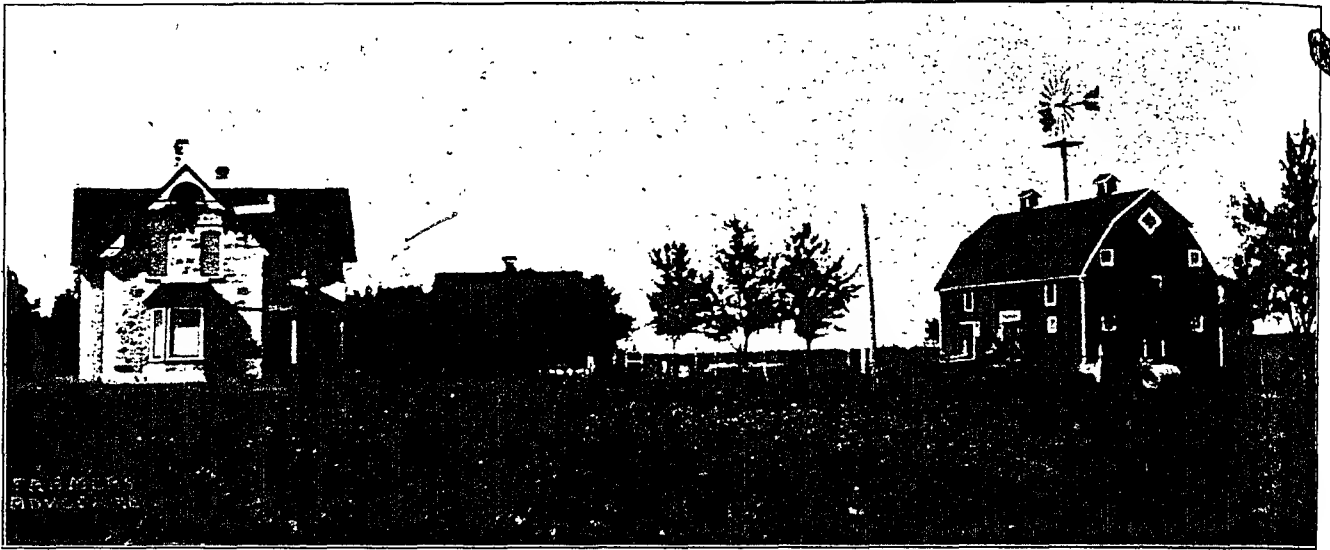
Dairying has been a profitable industry in the Dauphin district, but the demand for dairy products far exceeds the supply. Herds run at large wherever feed is good. Supplementary feed, such as shorts, bran, linseed meal, roots, etc., are abundant and cheap. Fodder corn and alfalfa are raised with great success; in fact, alfalfa has proved to be one of the most profitable crops raised in this part of Manitoba. Fodder corn crops also produce abundant yields, this crop being one of the heaviest in the district, with heavy yields of excellent fodder for live stock. The nearby Winnipeg markets afford a splendid profit to the farmer without heavy carriage charges; while there are also enough creameries and cheese factories in the district to make a steady local demand for milk and cream throughout the year. The Dauphin district is well located, and well suited by nature and by transportation and market facilities for successful dairying. Garden truck grows in great

estimated yield of oats for 1911 was fifty bushels, this being the average for the last ten years. The estimated yield of barley for 1911 was forty bushels, the average for the last ten years being estimated at thirty-five bushels. The average price of cultivated land is about \$35 per acre, and of uncultivated land \$12.50.

Under date of October 20th, 1911, *The Winnipeg Free Press* says: "The Dauphin district, which is noted for its big crops and their certainty every year, is excelling itself this fall in yields. In several parts the crop is running 30 bushels to the acre right through. Some of the threshing returns are as follows: Robert Cruise had 4,900 bushels of wheat from 150 acres, or an average of 33½ bushels to the acre; from another quarter he had 5,000 bushels. Wallace Black had an average of 35 bushels of wheat to the acre for 60 acres. W. C. Lockwood from 120 acres had an average of 35 bushels to the acre, a total of 4,200 bushels."

EDWARD.

This municipality is situated in the south-west corner of Manitoba along the international boundary line, and bordering the Province of Saskatchewan. It is known



Residence of A. Mollard, Stonewall, Man.

as one of the best farming districts in the Province. Edward is served by two railroads, giving communication with all points east and west and bringing every part of the district into close communication with first-class markets. Coal is obtained only seventy miles to the west, making cheap fuel. Nearby towns supply all the conveniences and necessities of the farming community. There is good water in abundance throughout the district. Railways furnish easy communication with North Dakota, and a first-class telephone system covers the whole municipality, while highways are in good condition at all times of the year. There are good openings for all classes of labor at the highest wages. Good prairie lands in abundance are to be had for \$10 to \$20 per acre and upwards. Improved farms can be bought for \$20 to \$40 per acre. There are good school accommodations throughout the municipality, and good churches representing all the leading denominations.

Prof. Bedford of the Agricultural College states that this district is ideal for growing alfalfa. Both grain growing and mixed farming have proven especially profitable in Edward. Further information may be obtained from the Clerk of the municipality at Pierson P.O., or from the Secretary of the Pierson Business Men's Association.

ELLICE.

This municipality is watered by the Assiniboine and Qu'Appelle rivers and by numerous creeks and good wells. The soil is for the most part black and rich, producing from 35 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre, and from 60 to 100 bushels of oats, and 40 to 60 bushels of barley. Unimproved land brings from \$8 to \$15 per acre, and improved lands from \$25 to \$35. Roads are good and are being improved every year. Culverts are being built to carry the heaviest traction engines. Market facilities are of the best. The main line of the G.T.P. crosses the municipality, providing one station and three sidings, with loading platforms; Lazare being the central shipping point, and having two elevators. The branch line through the Qu'Appelle Valley from Lazare

to Lebreton will give Ellice the best transportation facilities with the West, and other lines will soon be in course of construction. The C.P.R. brings Ellice into easy communication with the excellent markets of Binscarth, Birtle and Foxwarren. The total acreage under cultivation is about 60,000 acres, with a much larger acreage awaiting the advent of the plow. Steam and gas-line outfits and the latest models of automobiles are in common use throughout the district. Live stock is above the average, and pedigreed Percheron and Clydesdale horses are becoming more numerous every year. Seeding usually begins about April 10th, and only exceptionally late years see grain uncut on August 25th. Threshing outfits are in common use. Game is abundant, including ducks, geese and prairie chicken, partridge and deer, while the river furnishes both pike and goldeye. Ellice affords abundant opportunity to the man of limited means to acquire large holdings at a very moderate cost. Further information will be supplied by H. Tillman, Secy., St. Lazare, Man.

EMERSON.

Emerson is situated at the intersection of the International Boundary and the Red River of the North, a navigable stream, which discharges into Lake Winnipeg; it is built on both banks of the river, and has a population of some 1500. Besides its location on a navigable river, connecting Lake Winnipeg with the head of navigation of the Red River in the States, Emerson has the advantage of being the most important railway centre along the International Boundary Line in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The C.P.R., C.N.R. G.N. and Soo lines of railway all meet at Emerson. The river is spanned by a costly railway and traffic bridge, connecting the American and Canadian railways inside the town limits. There are handsome public buildings, all substantial structures, as well as custom house, post office, quarantine station, immigration houses, schools, churches, etc. Emerson is an important grain shipping point, with splendid promise of future growth. Further information upon application to W. W. Unsworth, Secy., Emerson, Man.

GILBERT PLAINS.

This rural municipality is crossed by the C.N.R. from east to west, having within its boundaries 214,121 acres, of which 64,873 acres are under cultivation. Unimproved land can be had at \$10 to \$15 per acre, and cultivated land at \$20 to \$30. The soil is black loam, with an average yield of 20 bushels of wheat, 50 bushels of oats and 35 bushels of barley to the acre. The municipality is surrounded by the Riding Mountains and Duck Mountains, and for this reason enjoys the most favorable climate to be found in Manitoba, with abundant local showers during the growing season, and no droughts. There are numerous small creeks and two rivers; and good water is usually obtained by digging from 15 to 25 feet. The village of Gilbert Plains has a population of over 500, and every class of business is well represented. A school house recently built cost \$25,000. The district is well adapted to mixed farming. Further information on request of Jas. C. Turner, Sec., Gilbert Plains, Man.

GRETNA.

The village municipality of Gretna is situated along the International Boundary Line, just north of the State of North Dakota. At this point the G.N.R. from the States connects with the C.P.R. system and the Midland Railway. Gretna is an important customs port of entry, quarantine station and immigration buildings being located here at both railway stations. It is also a well-known educational centre for the Mennonite community of the district, the Mennonite Collegiate Institute being located here; and many students are in attendance. The sum of \$20,000 was expended in 1911 to build an English public school. Among the important buildings are the branch of the Bank of Montreal, and the substantial churches of the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Lutherans. Gretna's population is 700; it is a grain shipping point of considerable consequence, having eight elevators, besides grain warehouses and unloading platforms in its railway yards. A steam roller flour mill, equipped with all the latest

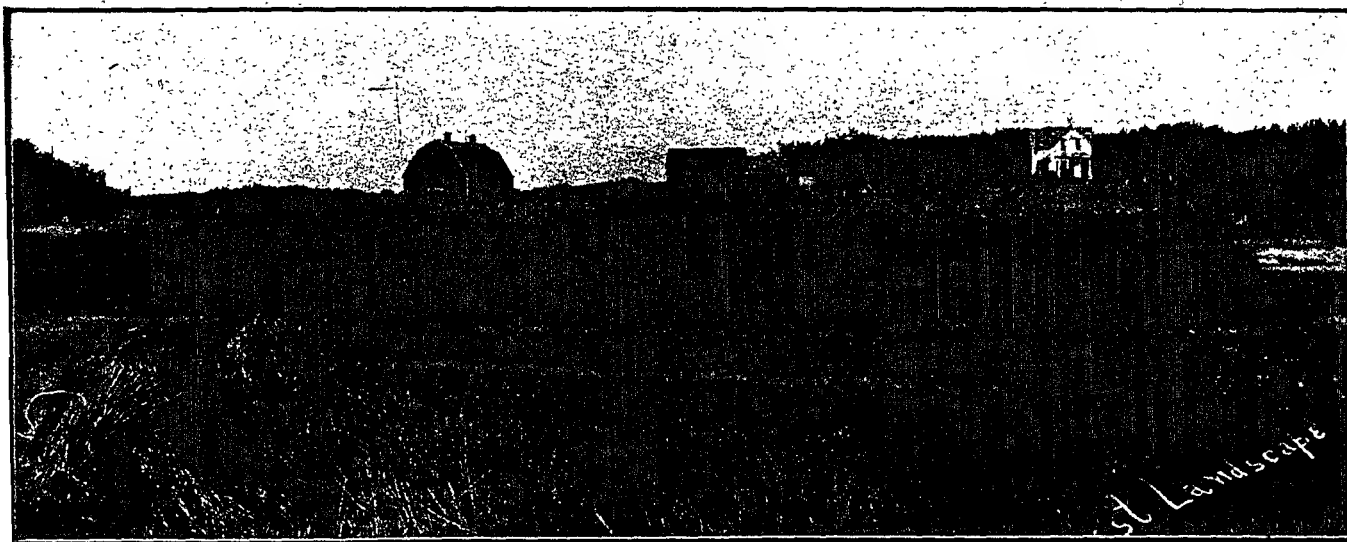
improved machinery, is doing a large export and local trade. The lands in the vicinity are very productive, prices ranging from \$40 to \$50 per acre, according to improvements. Gretna is well known for its handsome streets, avenues and many shade trees, including maple, ash, elm and poplar. Further information upon request of R. Chambers, Mayor, Gretna, Man.

HAMIOTA.

In the near vicinity of Hamiota there is no land for homesteading, all the land having been taken up several years ago. The soil is black loam, with heavy clay subsoil, showing an average yield of between 20 and 25 bushels of wheat per acre. Oats show yields of 50 to 60 bushels per acre, and barley 35 to 45 bushels. Unimproved land brings about \$20 per acre; improved land \$25 to \$35. The village municipality of Hamiota occupies a central position in the municipality, which is traversed by the C.N.R. and C.P.R., Hamiota being on the C.P.R. Further information upon request of M. A. Whimster, Mayor, Hamiota, Man.

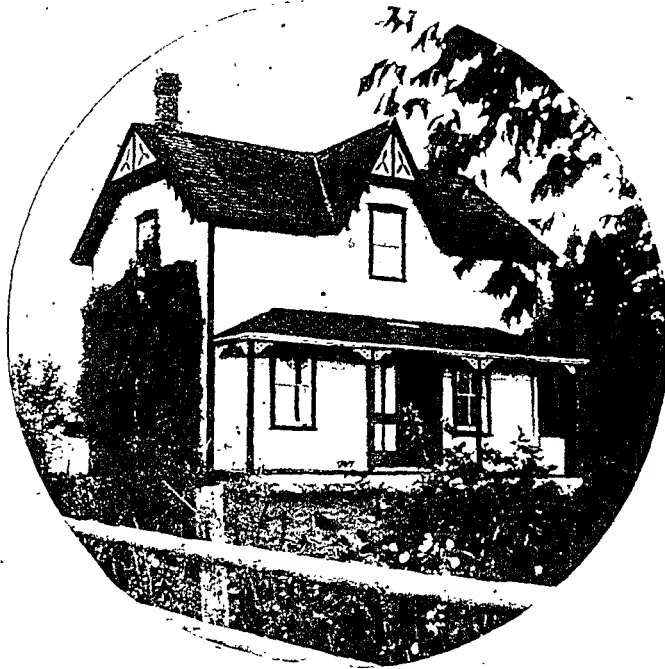
KILDONAN.

The rural municipality of Kildonan adjoins the City of Winnipeg on the north, and is known far and wide for the fertility of its land and of its market gardens, which are an important supply source for the City of Winnipeg, and are reckoned among the best in the West. The entire municipality is within five miles of the Winnipeg City Market, and is reached by four good gravelled roads, which are always in excellent condition. There are several good schools, all of them reached by good sidewalks. Street car service is to be had along both sides of the Red River at intervals of 30 to 40 minutes. The churches are Presbyterian, Methodist and Anglican. The municipality comprises 17,000 acres, the soil being a rich black loam, with probably 2000 acres under cultivation. Land for gardening purposes can be rented at \$15 per acre, and upwards, and land is being offered for sale at \$150 per acre, and upwards, according to location. Many dairies, located on outlying lands, are do-



Home of W. H. Reid, Totonka, Man.

ing a profitable business supplying the Winnipeg market, and upwards of 1000 cows are reported; valued at \$40 to \$60 a head. Vegetables, especially potatoes, and all kinds of garden truck, are very profitable, and in fact, the district has gained many prizes for vegetable exhibits at Provincial fairs. Further information upon request of S. R. Henderson, Secy.-Treas., Box 23, Louise Bridge, Manitoba.



Residence of Peter Kahler, Moline, Man.

KILLARNEY.

Surrounding the town of Killarney in the rural municipality of Turtle Mountain lies a picturesque and progressive agricultural district comprising approximately ten townships. The formation of the municipality dates back to 1882. Many of the farmers, some of whom have lived in the district for 25 years, recall the time of their settlement here in the pioneer days when they had barely the wherewithal to fulfil their settlement obligations on their homesteads. These same men are to-day counted as wealthy, and their wealth has come entirely from the soil. The district is well adapted to mixed farming. Many streams and rivers traverse the municipality, and excellent water is obtainable in every portion; stock raising is among the chief industries, and horse breeding and cattle raising have proven very profitable, particularly when pursued in connection with grain growing. Several small towns are found within the municipality, so that few farmers have more than four or five miles to go to reach the grain markets. Loading platforms have been established by the various railways at suitable points, and these are of important assistance to farmers in marketing their products in the fall. In a word the municipality of Turtle Mountain shows every promise of a splendid future, and its resources are already being developed by a thrifty and enterprising farming population. There are still some choice tracts of land obtainable in the district at very

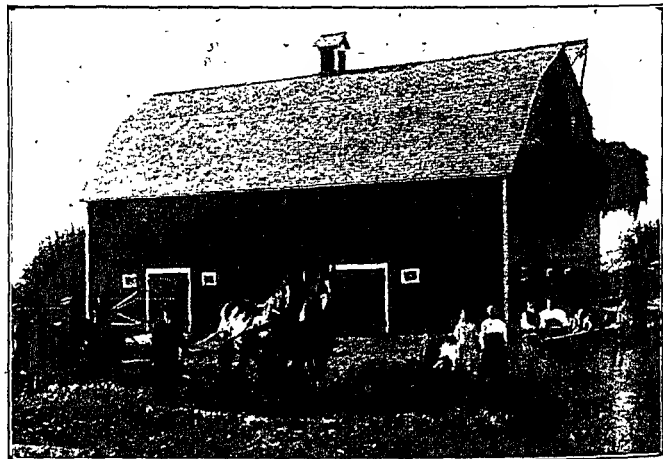
reasonable prices; and intending settlers will do well to lose no time in availing themselves of the opportunities yet remaining open. Full information upon request of Mr. J. M. Baldwin, Secretary-Treasurer, the Municipality of Turtle Mountain.

LANSDOWNE.

Lansdowne, formerly known as Beautiful Plains, is situated near the centre of the Province of Manitoba, and is reached by the C.P.R. and C.N.R., both railways having good market towns. Among the attractive features of the municipality is the Ridge Road, running for 30 miles along the crest of the well-known beach of Lake Agassiz, Arden being the principal town along this highway. Practically all the land of the municipality is under cultivation, owing to the development of the municipal system of drains, supplementing the rivers and smaller streams; and the district is eminently adapted for mixed farming and stock raising. Wheat is practically the only grain exported. Lansdowne has the advantage of good roads, good schools, good markets and telephone service. There are very few homesteads left, but there are still limited tracts of good land, and many opportunities for profitable investment. Further information upon request of M. E. Boughton, Secy.-Treas., Arden, Manitoba.

LOUISE.

Of the total acreage of 229,908 acres of the municipality of Louise something like 152,000 acres are under cultivation; 1,251 acres being wooded. There are yet about 78,000 acres available for cultivation. The cultivated area is being worked by about 400 farmers, which gives an average of 365 acres each. The quality of the land insures a splendid annual production of cereals.



Barn of M. Babcock, Newdale, Man.

The municipality is served by the C.P.R., Southwestern Ry., and the C.N.R., as well as by the branch line of the C.P.R. which runs from Wood Bay into the municipality of Pembina to the East. On these lines of railway are located the stations of Wood Bay, Pilot Mound, Crystal City, Clearwater and Purvis. The municipality has easy access to important points in North Dakota. There are numerous schools and churches throughout

These districts, as well as elevators, stores, and warehouses of every description. Wild land is to be had at from \$15 and upwards, and cultivated farms, with buildings, at from \$23 and upwards per acre. At the same time, however, offers of \$60 and \$70 per acre would be refused by many farmers of the district, which is well favored with roads and bridges, making the land especially desirable. The population is entirely British, being noted for its hospitality, and the open-handed welcome always held out to new settlers in the district. Further information upon request, from W. Cranston, Clerk, Clearwater, Manitoba.

MELITA.

The municipality of Melita has become famed during the past ten years for its abundant crops of hard, flinty, bright wheat; and in fact, a larger percentage of the wheat grown in Southern Manitoba grades No. 1 Hard, than from any other district in the Canadian West. The large number of well-to-do retired farmers in Me-

MACDONALD.

The twelve townships of the rural municipality of Macdonald, a tract of country 18 by 24 miles, are all within the celebrated Red River Valley, a section noted for the fertility and the uniform character of its soil. It is drained by the La Salle and Morris Rivers, and served by four lines of railway, thus being easily accessible from Winnipeg, distant 54 miles at the nearest point. The ownership of the unoccupied parts of the municipality has passed largely into the hands of large interests in the City of Winnipeg and is held for sale by them at prices and terms as reasonable as it is possible to make. Considering the cost of the journey to more distant points; the isolation of the new settler for a term of years; the distance from markets and the loss of time while waiting for the development of the country, there can be no question of the advantages and opportunities of the older Manitoba. There are still many desirable sections of land in the vicinity of Macdonald that can be had at prices ranging from \$20 to \$25 per



Harvest in full swing on farm of Mr. Wm. Long, Arden, Man.

lita, and other points of the district, is ample evidence of the resources of this section. The freight rate on wheat to Port Arthur from Melita, the centre of the district, is only 15 cents per 100 lbs. or 9 cents per bushel; and these rates are in striking contrast with the prevailing rates for the majority of Western sections. There are inexhaustible beds of lignite coal only 90 miles west of Melita, on the C.P.R., while abundant supplies of good water are obtainable throughout the district. There is still considerable raw land available at from \$14 to \$20 per acre, and improved farms bring from \$20 to \$40 per acre.

As an instance of the advantages of the location of Melita, Mr. J. J. Anderson, writing to the *Winnipeg Free Press*, states that a carload of barley netted him, after paying the United States duty, more than he would have obtained had he sold it at prices prevailing in Canada. Mr. Anderson says: "Freight via the C.P.R. and G.N.R. amounted to \$180.96; inspection, weighing and commission to \$18.59, and duty at 30 cents a bushel to \$493.36, making the total expenses \$692.91. This left a cheque to me for the net proceeds of \$1,104.22. This figures out to 67½ cents per bushel—this, mark you, after paying all expenses." Mr. Anderson's case is only one of the many instances which might be cited, showing the advantages of the southerly location in Manitoba. For further information, apply to R. M. Graham, Mayor, Melita, Manitoba.

acre; the greater part being wheat land, and especially adapted to steam and gasoline cultivation. The following average wheat crops are reported as obtained by farmers in recent years in the vicinity of Macdonald: Notlen, 5,000; Rodgers, 6,000; Jenkins, 5,600; Dryden, 6,000; Elliott, 9,000; Lewis, 10,000; Mansell, 8,000; McCurdy, 5,600; Blanco, 5,000; Cormier, 9,000 and Woods, 5,000. These are all practical farmers who owe their success not to the help of outside capital, but solely to the production of their own farms, on which they began, most of them, in true pioneer style, with ox team and walking plow.

T. D. Robinson, a well-known Winnipeg business man, recently raised 15,000 bushels of wheat, oats and barley on his Macdonald farm. After an experience of eight years' farming, he states that his farm would be a good paying investment at \$50 per acre, although it is a fact that just as good land can be bought in the Macdonald district for less than half this figure.

H. Torrie, agent of the C.P.R. in Starbuck, the chief market town of Macdonald, states in a recent letter to the President of the Starbuck Board of Trade: "Starbuck is situated on the Souris Branch of the C.P.R., and is distant 25 miles southwest from Winnipeg. There is an excellent passenger train service, with two trains each way daily except Sundays. Local freight service each way daily. Refrigerator cars are run in summer, and heated cars in winter to protect fruit and other

perishable freight. A special stock train is run on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, to Winnipeg, carrying stock only. Stock can also be loaded for any other freight train. There is a good stock yard here, and a grain loading platform as well; also two coal sheds, the total capacity of which is 275 tons. The grain shipping season usually commences about the middle of August, and continues until all the grain is shipped out. The car supply is excellent, and there has never been a car shortage or delay in supplying cars." The foregoing statement speaks for itself. Further information upon request of Henry Grills, Secy.-Treas., Sanford, Manitoba.

to location and improvements. The people of Miniota are mostly Britishers by birth; and many lines of industry are represented in the five villages of the municipality. Further information upon request of Wm. Howard, Secy.-Treas., Miniota, Man.

MONTCALM.

The municipality of Montcalm, situated along the Red River from a point about 45 miles south of Winnipeg to the International Boundary furnishes an excellent concrete example of the present tendency of the Red River valley towards mixed farming and dairy products.



Soudan School, Manitoba.

MINIOTA.

The rural municipality of Miniota is drained by the Assiniboine River and its tributary streams. The land is for the most part gently rolling, and the soil is chiefly a sandy loam with clay sub-soil, and is dotted all over with poplar bluffs. Miniota has a cultivated area of 72,800 acres, a large part of which is proving especially successful as mixed farming land, with grain, potatoes and garden produce sufficient for all local demands. There are 14 elevators providing ample accommodation for handling the grain production of the municipality. Four railway lines serve the district; the Virden, McCauley, Brandon and Miniota branches of the C.P.R., also the G.T.P. and a branch of the C.N.R. There are 21 schools, seven churches and eight post offices; also a telephone system is operated by the municipality as a public utility. Something like 100 cars of stock are shipped annually from the municipality. There are no homesteads to be taken up; but the C.P.R., the Hudson's Bay Co., and one or two land companies have land for sale at prices ranging from \$20 and upwards according

to location and improvements. The people of Miniota are mostly Britishers by birth; and many lines of industry are represented in the five villages of the municipality. Further information upon request of Wm. Howard, Secy.-Treas., Miniota, Man.

Through the single station of Letellier in Montcalm it is estimated that an aggregate of \$48,400 was paid for milk and cream sold in Winnipeg during 1911, and that this source of revenue for the district has increased at the rate of 35 per cent. yearly during the last four years. Farmers in the district who have taken up dairying as an adjunct to their farming are uniformly prosperous and are rapidly accumulating wealth.

The municipality comprises 111,204 acres, of which 69,500 is in occupied and cultivated farms. Most of the remainder is ready for cultivation, being held by non-resident owners. The population of the two villages is about 550; and the assessed value of the muni-

quality is \$686,800, the largest part of this being based on realty. Land sells at from \$20 to \$35 per acre, choice holdings bringing around \$40. The settlement in Montcalm is about equally divided between French-Canadian and English or American farmers. The French settlement at St. Joseph, St. Pie, and St. Jean Baptiste are among the oldest and most famous of Catholic settlements in Western Canada. At the latter place are located well-known Catholic schools, as well as large industrial plants; and 375,000 bushels of wheat and other grain are exported annually from the district in addition to that used by the local mill. Good roads, good transportation with a twice daily express service to and from Winnipeg, excellent educational facilities, and high standards of citizenship both in the French and the English speaking portions of the municipality, are among the notable characteristics of Montcalm. Further information upon request of Jos. Baril, Clerk, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

MORDEN.

Morden, a town municipality of 1,500 inhabitants, is beautifully situated in the centre of the Red River valley, a district famous for its production of No. 1 hard wheat. Morden is a town of beautiful homes, noted for its abundant growth of trees, flowers, vines and many fine rose gardens. There is also a large-sized fair ground and a race track, the summer fair in Morden being attended en masse by the entire countryside. Morden is well supplied with all branches of mercantile business, professions, trades and banking institutions. Its flour mill has a daily output of 100 barrels of high-class

way to and from Winnipeg, 81 miles distant, furnishing excellent transportation facilities for poultry, eggs, vegetables and every kind of dairy product. The soil of the district is a rich vegetable humus or clay loam with a good clay subsoil, and has a high percentage of nitrogen. Morden wheat is much sought for by large milling concerns for the strength of its milling qualities; and owing to the quick maturing qualities of the soil the district rarely or never suffers from early frosts. The district has extensive areas planted in alfalfa and corn. There are no



Florence School.

homestead lands, and there is little unimproved land now remaining open, as from 80 to 90 per cent. of the Morden lands are under cultivation; but there are still well improved farms for sale by successful farmers now retiring from active life, and these can be purchased on easy terms.

No part of the district is further than ten miles from a railway. There are churches of all leading denominations, as well as schools within easy reach of all parts of the district; also rural telephones with long distance connections. There is an abundance of excellent water, and the rainfall in the summer months is plentiful. Fuel is also obtainable from timber grown in the district. A special advantage enjoyed by Morden is its proximity to the Lake ports, which means a saving of from three to six cents per bushel on grain shipped from the district. The average shipment of wheat from the Morden district is 2,000,000 bushels; and average wheat production per acre is from 18 to 20 bushels; oats 50 to 60 bushels; flax 15 to 22 bushels; barley 40 to 60 bushels; and potatoes from 250 to 450 bushels.

MOSSY RIVER.

The rural municipality of Mossy River, consisting of eleven townships containing four hundred square miles, lies between Lake Dauphin and Lake Winnipeg, touching both lakes, and is traversed by the Mossy River, which connects them. The land is flat or gently sloping toward the river, the soil being a clay loam inclined to be sandy in portions, but yielding good results in crops. There are two villages, Fork River, on the C.N.R., and Winnipegosis, the present terminal of the C.N.R., at the mouth of Mossy River, this being the lake port, with a harbor, and having a good fishing industry as well as a creamery. There are still some vacant home-



Home of Thos. C. Moffet, Holly Lea, Man.

careals. The Morden hospital was built and is conducted by the Masonic Order and has in conjunction a Training School for Nurses.

Morden's products are well-known to the outside world. Mr. Jas. Andrews, of Morden, has a prize record at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for roses grown by himself. Many standard varieties of apples flourish in Morden and are a profitable source of revenue. Being only 18 miles from the International Boundary, Morden has many interests in common with the communities just south of the line. There are two railways, the C.P.R. southwestern branch and the G.N. Midland branch, with two passenger trains daily each



Cornfield of W. Gibb, adjoining Morden, Man.

stead Dominion Government lands, as well as large areas of excellent land for sale by the Provincial Government on easy terms; and the two railways also have good land for sale, this condition being due to the fact that the district has been little advertised to the outside world up to this time. Firewood and building material are plentiful, and the country is well watered. Work has already been begun by the Dominion Government with a view to rendering the Mossy River navigable for small steamers. Owing to the low altitude, about 850 feet above sea level, and the vicinity of large lakes, there is abundant rainfall during the growing season; and with the large stretches of wild hay and the rapid growth of pastures, the conditions of the district make an ideal location for mixed farming.

NAPINKA.

The village municipality of Napinka is situated on the junction point of the South-western and the Glenboro branches of the C.P.R. and the banks of the Souris River, sixty miles south-west of Brandon. The soil is a sandy loam and well adapted for mixed farming. Water is obtained at a depth of from ten to thirty feet. The district enjoys an entire freedom from early frosts, and as the corn belt is steadily extending northward, experts anticipate that good corn will be grown in the district within the early years of the future. Many farmers after successful careers in the district are now retiring, and good farms are to be had at attractive prices, some of them as low as \$25 per acre. The district has good possibilities as a stock raising country, McKirdy Bros., Jas. Burnell, A. A. Titus, A. D. McDonald and W. N. Crowell, prominent stock breeders, all residing near Napinka. Water and fuel are abundant; extensive coal fields are within one hundred miles to the west, connected by the Estevan line of the C.P.R. Napinka offers special inducements to manufacturers. Further information upon request of M. S. De Witt, Napinka, Man.

NEEPAWA.

Neepawa, a town municipality at the foot of the Riding Mountains, is best known as a manufacturing centre. There is little if any land open for settlement in the immediate neighborhood of the town, but at the foot of the mountain cultivated lands may be obtained at from \$20 to \$50 per acre. A crop failure has never been known in this district. The town has a population of about 2,000; also high schools, a collegiate institute, four churches, well-graded streets with granolithic sidewalks, electric light plants owned by the municipality, with extensive public improvements in prospect. Transportation facilities are afforded by the C.P.R. and C.N.R., with branch lines in every direction, the C.N.R. having recently installed a large roundhouse and washout plant, making Neepawa a divisional point. Among the well-known manufacturing concerns are the Fusee-McFeetors Co., Ltd., a firm of contractors employing about fifty hands; the Neepawa Match Factory; the Neepawa Manufacturing Co., and the Neepawa Machine Works. Further information upon request of Benson Peters, secretary-treasurer, Rosedale Municipality, Neepawa, Man; Robert Dunsmore, secretary-treasurer, Langford Municipality, Neepawa, Man. M. E. Boughton, secretary-treasurer, Lansdowne Municipality, Arden, Man., or J. W. Bradley, secretary-treasurer, Neepawa, Man.

ODANAH.

Odanah is a rural municipality consisting of four townships. The soil is a heavy black loam with clay subsoil and makes an especially desirable country for mixed farming. The average yield of wheat is 20 bushels and upwards to the acre; of barley, 30 to 40 bushels; oats about 50 bushels. Cultivated land may be had at from \$25 to \$30 per acre, and uncultivated at \$20 and upward. A considerable amount of live stock is owned by the farmers of the district. Further

information may be had from Andrew Allan, reeve, Chanah, Man.

RAPID CITY.

About three-fifths of the land of the four townships directly tributary to the town municipality of Rapid City are under cultivation. Away from the banks of the Little Saskatchewan River, which runs through the town, the soil is a deep black loam with clay subsoil; and unlimited quantities of clay can be obtained, for the manufacture of pressed and fireproof bricks, tile, pottery, etc., these opportunities now only waiting capital for their development. There are also evidences that the district has extensive undeveloped resources in oil. Unimproved lands can be had at from \$12 to \$25 per acre, while improved lands bring \$18 to \$35. The average yield of wheat is 19 bushels to the acre, oats 68 bushels, and barley 35 bushels. Stock raising is universally successful in the district. There are good openings in Rapid City for a merchant, a tailor and a dentist, while upwards of one hundred farm hands would have no trouble in finding employment. Fuller information upon request of J. R. Barland, mayor, Rapid City, Man.

RHINELAND.

The rural municipality of Rhineland supports a very large farming population, mostly of Russian and German descent, with a large Mennonite community. There are twelve townships within its borders, besides five thriving market towns along the C.P.R. and Midland Railway, all but a short distance north of the international boundary. The soil is mostly black loam with clay subsoil. Good water is abundant throughout the municipality.

The Pembina branch of the C.P.R. from Winnipeg runs through Rhineland from east to west, and is connected by the Great Northern and the American system of railways with the States. The Midland Railway also

meets the American railways at Gretna and joins the great network of Canadian railways which centre at Portage la Prairie, also crossing the border at the southwest corner of Rhineland.

Wheat is the principal product of the district, with some flax, oats and barley. A crop failure has never been known in Rhineland since the first settlement in 1875. Abundant crops are harvested, as an instance John Kennedy, one of the largest farmers in Rhineland, averaging last year 26 bushels of wheat on 800 acres near Rosenfeld, while several other farmers reported still heavier crops. Further information upon request of Peter Braun, secretary-treasurer, Municipality of Rhineland, Altona, Man.

RIVERS.

The incorporated village municipality of Rivers is the first divisional point west of Winnipeg on the G.T. P., and is situated in the heart of a first-class farming district, drawing trade for a radius of twenty miles from a well-settled and prosperous country. There are a few good broken farms in the district for sale. The population of Rivers is over 1,200, and the monthly railroad payroll is estimated at over \$30,000. The townsit is very favorably situated near the Little Saskatchewan River, and has an abundant supply of exceptionally good water at an average depth of twenty-five feet. A large and well-constructed schoolhouse was recently built at a cost of \$12,000, where nearly 200 children are in attendance, with a staff of three teachers. The Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic denominations have erected church buildings at an aggregate cost of about \$10,000.

The town of Rivers is growing rapidly and a telephone system with numerous rural connections is soon to be installed. A hospital site has been secured and an adequate building will be constructed at an early date. Public park grounds beautifully situated are also to be developed in the valley of the Little Sas-



Home of Mr. P. D. McMartin, Franklin, Man.

katchewan River, this river also affording ample opportunity for the development of water power sufficient to operate any number of large plants; while there are also good openings for a creamery, cheese factory, sash and door factory, planing mill, steam laundry, factory, grist mill, pork packing plant, etc.

Conditions in the district are exceptionally favorable for market gardening and stock raising. Additional information will be supplied upon request by Chas. Howard, secretary-treasurer, Rivers Board of Trade, Rivers, Manitoba.

ROBLIN.

The rural municipality of Roblin has an area of about 326 square miles. The soil is a rich black loam with clay subsoil and has an undisputed reputation for producing the highest grade of hard wheat. Cartwright and Mather, the chief towns of the municipal-



Homesteader's first house, Magnet District, Man.

ity, have three grain elevators each, with a total capacity of about 150,000 bushels. The Pembina branch of the C.P.R. runs through the centre of the municipality and affords ample facilities for shipping grain and produce. The district offers special inducements to settlers, as land may be had at from \$20 per acre and upwards, while the advantages of the district in respect to schools, churches and market facilities are exceptionally good. It should be noted that there are eleven country schools located at convenient points through the district, while Cartwright has an intermediate school with three teachers, and Mather a first-class school with an efficient staff.

The prairie lands of Roblin are somewhat rolling and drained by numerous creeks. Some of the creek banks are covered with a growth of poplar and oak, and on the north boundary of the municipality is the beautiful Rock Lake, twelve miles long and from one to two miles wide, teeming with fish, and with banks extending back for a mile on each side well wooded and affording a shelter for deer, prairie chicken, grouse, partridge and other kinds of game. The lake has many

camping locations with cottages and boats, and the vicinity is a popular summer resort with good fishing and hunting. The people of Roblin are chiefly English speaking. The Episcopal, Presbyterian and the Methodist denominations have separate churches in Cartwright and Mather. These towns have a daily mail service.

Stock raising in Roblin has been pursued with marked success, J. M. Webster, of Cartwright, and Fulford Bros., of Mather, having given special attention to the importation of blooded breeds, and cattle raised in Roblin have attracted much attention in eastern Canada and the States. One well-known breeder has over one hundred head of pure-bred Herefords on his farm at Cartwright which are well worth seeing, with their white heads and red bodies all uniform in marks and color. The Cartwright fair ground comprises ten acres. There is a good agricultural building, besides horse sheds, sheep and hog pens, and all the necessary equipment for a successful fair, this being held annually every summer and arousing widespread interest among the local farmers. Many well-known and successful citizens of Roblin owning beautiful homes and extensive equipment trace the beginning of their success to their first settlement in the district. Further information may be had by writing J. P. McKibbin or J. B. Laughlin at Cartwright, Manitoba.

ROCKWOOD.

This rural municipality is directly north of Winnipeg on the Arborg branch of the C.P.R. The soil is mostly a rich loam from four to eight feet in depth. Total acreage is 344,940 acres, with 43,272 acres under cultivation, and extensive sections of good pasture and timber land yet to be opened up. The average yield per acre is, wheat, 20 to 35 bushels, oats, 25 to 75 bushels, barley, 25 to 50 bushels. Land prices run from \$10 to \$25 for uncultivated lands and from \$25 to \$45 for cultivated lands. Good fodder crops are obtained from corn, rye, timothy, clover, redtop and alfalfa. Stock raising, dairying and poultry are profitable industries, the city of Winnipeg always affording a ready market for produce at the best prices. There is an excellent daily train service through the municipality, also good highways, thirty-five schools (including two high schools), and churches of all the leading denominations. Along the C.P.R., which runs nearly through the centre of the municipality, are situated six thriving towns, besides a number of sidings and platforms, where dairy and other farm produce can readily be loaded and shipped to Winnipeg each day. Further information will be furnished upon application to V. W. McFarlane, secretary, Stonewall, Manitoba.

RUSSELL.

The village municipality of Russell, one of the most fertile districts in Manitoba, is reached by the C.P.R. Yorkton branch and by the C.N.R. Russell extension. The country is rolling prairie, with many bluffs, and is well wooded, affording shelter for buildings. Fuel and water are abundant. The soil is mostly a deep rich

ham on a gravel or clay subsoil, and the district is well adapted for mixed farming and grain raising. Clover, alfalfa and timothy are successfully grown, and vegetables are plentiful and of good quality. As the district is well wooded it is not subject to droughts.

Within a radius of six miles from the town there are about 30,000 acres under cultivation. Uncultivated lands may still be had at from \$15 to \$20 per acre, and cultivated farms bring from \$25 to \$35 per acre. The log buildings of the pioneers are fast disappearing and being replaced by handsome brick or concrete houses and commodious barns. The average yield of wheat is 32 bushels per acre, oats 60 bushels, and barley 40 bushels. Wheat yields of over 40 bushels per acre are not infrequent, and oat yields often run over 100 bushels. Horse breeding receives much attention in the district, no less than seventeen stallions, all high class, having been entered at the Russell agricultural show in August, 1911. Large shipments of cattle are sent out from the district each year. Dairy produce is an additional source of revenue. A government telephone system is in operation throughout the district. The population of Russell is about 600. There are a good number of handsome buildings, both business and residential, also a high school and an intermediate school, both fully equipped. The rural districts are also well supplied with schools, and there are four churches in the town. Further information will be supplied by Gilbert A. Gope, secretary Russell Agricultural Society, Russell, Manitoba.

SELKIRK.

The municipal town of Selkirk is situated on the banks of the Red River, twenty-three miles from Winnipeg and extending to within ten miles of Winnipeg, being served by the C.P.R. and a new branch of the C.N.R. now under construction and to be operated as a rapid transit electric line. This new electric line will extend to Victoria Beach on Lake Winnipeg, which resort is now to be extensively developed. A profitable traffic in fish, timber and furs is handled at the port of Selkirk.

The area of the municipality is 179,842 acres, of this about 100,000 acres being suitable for agriculture, with only about 10,000 acres actually under cultivation. The population closely approaches the 3,000 mark. There are extensive tracts of fine farming lands tributary to the town, suitable either for wheat growing or for stock raising purposes, and which can be purchased at prices comparing favorably with any now being quoted in the Province. The Red River valley has an established reputation for the attractiveness of its beautiful and healthful environment, and for the exceeding fertility of its soil. The celebrated farm of Sir William Van Horne is a striking example of the possibilities of systematic, intensive farming in this district. Selkirk has many distinct advantages also as regards transportation facilities. Only recently a new channel has been dredged by the Government, opening the district to water navigation. In view of the proximity of important markets, the low cost of fuel and other neces-

sities, the low prices of farm lands, the active development of transportation facilities now in progress, affording new inducements to farmers and manufacturers, it is daily becoming evident that a fresh interest will be taken in the district from this time forward, as, indeed, is already indicated by the fact that something like one-third of the land in the northern part of the municipality is shown to have changed hands during 1911. Further information upon application to Bruce Cameron, commissioner, Selkirk.

SHOAL LAKE.

The village municipality of Shoal Lake, a well-known summer resort, is situated 181 miles west of Winnipeg on the C.P.R., and almost in the centre of the rural municipality of Shoal Lake. Boating, fishing and hunting are to be had in season, and game is plentiful. The municipality is one of the best mixed farming districts



Clover cutting, Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

in Manitoba. The soil is a black loam of from twelve to eighteen inches depth with clay subsoil, and produces abundant harvests of wheat, oats and barley. Improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$35 an acre, and wild lands at from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre. Stock values are good, and hay, wood and water are plentiful. Full information upon application of W. J. Short, reeve, Rural Municipality of Shoal Lake.

SIFTON.

The rural municipality of Sifton, eighteen square miles in extent, is situated near the south-western corner of the Province and is served by three lines of railway running through its entire length from east to west, including the main line of the C.P.R. The soil varies from a heavy clay alluvial to a light loam; sandy hills are few and limited in extent, furnishing excellent shelter for stock. A good proportion of the light land is a clay subsoil, and water is plentiful at a depth of from six to twelve feet. The land for the most part is rolling, with some flat country between ridges. Hay is abundant and makes farming and stock raising both

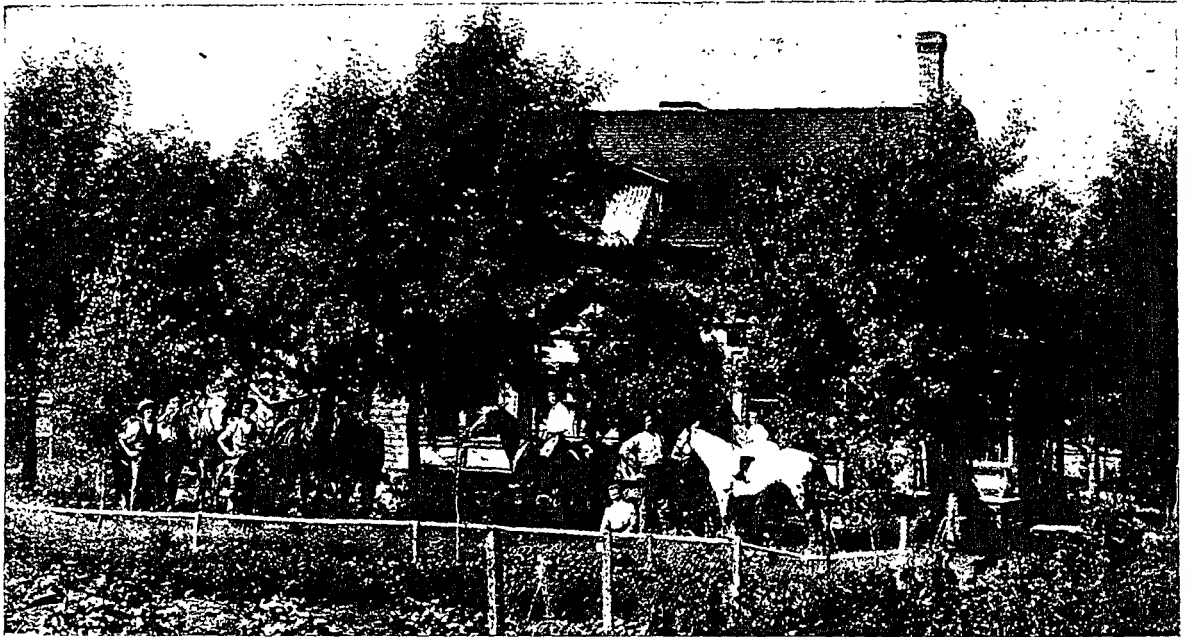
very profitable, while a great deal of wheat is also grown, and all coarse grains do exceedingly well.

Among the most attractive features of the municipality is Oak Lake, with its fine oak timber grown on the shores, an ideal summer resort, and sixty-four miles west of Winnipeg, on the C.P.R., only awaiting the advent of capital for its development. Boating, hunting and fishing are here to be found at their best. Along the shores of the lake are magnificent groves of oak timber, and in addition elm, ash and maple groves flourish

will be furnished upon application by R. H. Hocking, secretary-treasurer, Oak Lake, Man.

SPRINGFIELD.

This rural municipality is especially favored in location, adjoining the City of Winnipeg east of the Red River and extending eastward for thirty miles. The main lines of the three transcontinental railways—the C.P.R., the C.N.R. and the G.T.P.—run through Springfield, affording adequate transportation facilities



A Manitoba Scene.

ish in the valley of the Assiniboine River, which, with its broad valley and extensive flats of good rich alluvial soil, winds its way in and out throughout the northern portion of the municipality. At Oak Lake are four churches—Roman Catholic, Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist—also a fine public school of three stories, built of bricks. Every branch of mercantile business is well represented, including a chartered bank and a grist mill with a capacity of 500 barrels daily. Half a million bushels of grain are marketed annually in Oak Lake, which is also one of the best cattle markets in the Province. There is very little land open for homesteads, the best of the arable lands having already been taken up and brought under cultivation; but the C.P.R. Company and the Hudson's Bay Company still hold some sections of land which they are offering at from \$10 to \$14 an acre. Improved farms are selling at from \$12 to \$14 an acre and upwards, according to the value of the land with buildings and improvements.

Average yield of wheat is from 15 bushels on the lighter lands to 25 bushels on the heavy lands, bumper crops at times going as high as 40 bushels to the acre. Market facilities are excellent, there being nine railway shipping points in the municipality, an unusual number for a community of this size. Full information

in all directions. The soil is practically inexhaustible, being a rich black loam from six inches to two feet deep upon a heavy clay subsoil. There is land in Springfield that has been cropped continuously for thirty-six years without summer fallowing or any fertilizing. Prices of improved lands range from \$30 up as high as \$250 per acre, and unimproved land can be bought at \$15 and upward. There is an abundance of wood and fuel, and the best of water for household uses is obtained by digging from twelve to sixty feet. Additional information upon application from Geo. Miller, Cook's Creek, Manitoba.

ST. ANDREWS.

The municipality of St. Andrews, one of the oldest in Manitoba, is rich with the mementoes of the early pioneers. The municipality occupies 500 square miles of territory, extending from a point ten miles north of Winnipeg and thence around the south-west shore of Lake Winnipeg, the district being well watered, and the natural growth covering a soil of unparalleled richness and fertility, especially adapted both by nature and by its contiguity to the city markets for market gardening, poultry, dairying and general farming. The county town of Selkirk, also one of the largest in the Province, is situated twenty miles from Winnipeg on

the west bank of the Red River. For ten miles along the river front which intervenes between the south of the municipality and Selkirk there are afforded rare glimpses of the olden times in contrast with a new development; for here are to be seen, side by side, the square-hewn and picturesque cabins of the earliest settlers, still the homes of their sons or grandsons, and the pleasant villas of the newly-come suburban residents from the city—a class of residents who are rapidly taking possession of this district. St. Andrews is served by the C.P.R., and rapid transit is also provided by the electric railway corporation, which in addition supplies the community with cheap light and power. The locks of St. Andrew's rapids, a triumph of engineering skill installed by the Government at a cost of millions of dollars to secure the navigability of the Red River, are overlooked by the ancient fortress of the Hudson's Bay Adventurers—Lower Fort Garry—still as it was when it entertained Governor Simpson's voyageurs nearly a century ago. Already the river has been deepened by this work above the rapids and has been transformed into one of the most productive stretches of pleasure water in the North-West.

The lands of this municipality lying back of the river offer special inducements as intensive farming lands, being far better adapted for this purpose than the treeless prairies of the far west; and, when cropped, few lands in Canada show a better yield. Here good

ST. BONIFACE.

The incorporated town of St. Boniface is situated on the east bank of the Red River, and shares in the marvellous prosperity of the City of Winnipeg, being connected with the capital by street railway. Eight bridges of stone and steel span the Red River at this point—a monument of engineering skill. The Assiniboine River discharges into the Red at Winnipeg, and both are navigable from Lake Winnipeg to large steamboats, which pass through St. Andrew's locks, practically converting the two cities into a lake port. St. Boniface is the see of the archbishop for the extensive diocese of St. Boniface. The Catholic cathedral of St. Boniface is the largest and most imposing ecclesiastical edifice between the Great Lakes and the Pacific coast. There are also many other handsome public buildings, besides well-equipped charitable institutions, including the St. Boniface Hospital, under the management of the Grey Nuns, and well known throughout the Dominion. The college of the Jesuit Fathers, situated in a beautiful park, attracts students from all parts of Canada and from the States. The Sisters of Charity have a large convent, also an asylum for orphan children, erected on a spacious cultivated tract. There is also in course of construction another magnificent building designed as a seminary for priests and which will cost about \$200,000. St. Boniface has extensive railway yards both in the city and its suburbs, and every facility is afforded both for passenger and freight traffic. The population



The Fair at Killarney, Man.

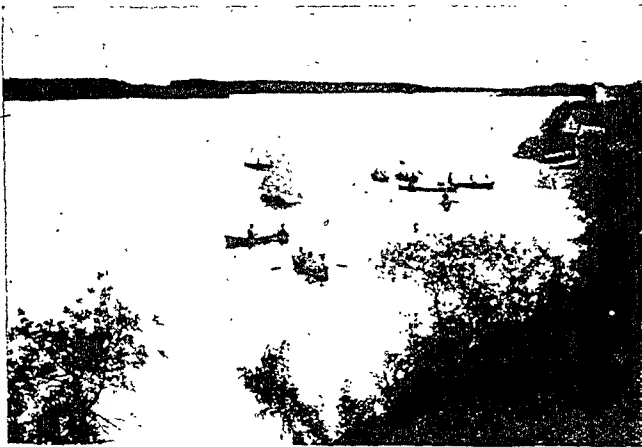
lands can be bought quite as cheaply as in the far North-West, miles from cities and railways, where the hand of progress has not yet reached, while here the floodtide of the development is already rising. The district is served by the C.P.R. and an electric railway, and in summer by the boat lines, and the comprehensive system of new roadways is now being developed. Further particulars upon request of Bruce Campbell, commissioner, Selkirk, Man.

according to the recent census was 5,698, and the growth of the city is proving rapid and substantial. Only recently the Winnipeg Steel Culvert and Granary Company, whose plant was destroyed some time ago by fire, took out a permit for a \$7,000 building to replace the one that was burnt. Says *The Manitoba Free Press*: "This is the largest permit taken out so far this year in the cathedral city, the others, numbering seven, being for dwellings, and totalling in value

\$14,000." Further information upon request of the secretary of the Board of Trade, St. Boniface, Manitoba.

ST. CLEMENTS.

Along the east side of the Red River and to the north of Winnipeg, corresponding in location to St. Andrews, extends the municipality of St. Clements, possessing an even greater area than its neighbor, and holding equal or even greater promise for the future. These two important municipalities hold between them in their acres the solution of Winnipeg's food problem for the coming years; indeed, they comprise some of the best gardening, dry and intensive farm districts in western Canada. Land that can now be purchased in either municipality, excellently located, for a mere tithe of its real worth, will undoubtedly within a few years to come be supporting a large and thriving popu-



A Manitoba Lake—Lake Killarney

while the fisheries on Lake Manitoba give employment to many, and are a source of large profits, being estimated among the most valuable assets to the residents along the lake shore. Further information may be had of Jos. Hamelin, reeve, St. Laurent, Manitoba.

STRATHCLAIR.

The rural municipality of Strathclair offers special advantages to ambitious settlers. The district of country included in this municipality has always presented to the transient traveller a peculiarly inviting aspect. With an exposure sloping southerly from the wooded range of the Riding Mountains upland, through the park-like country of the northern portion of the municipality, and with an ample supply of good water, timber for fencing, building, fuel, etc., it is safe to predict a splendid future for this district. In the quality of its soil, the fertility and abundance of its hay and pasture land, Strathclair is well adapted for grain growing and cattle raising. By river and lakeside, woodland, prairie and glen bloom in summer like Nature's garden spots. The community also enjoys the advantage of excellent railway connections both east and west, with two stations and four sidings with loading platforms, besides Government rural telephone lines which cover the municipality. Prices of first-class improved lands run from \$30 and upward according to situation with regard to railway stations; while wild lands bring \$20 per acre, or perhaps a smaller figure in the northern portion of the municipality. Records show crops of 20 bushels of wheat per acre, oats 50 bushels and barley 30 bushels. Further information upon request of A. McIntyre, municipal clerk, Strathclair, Manitoba.

SOURIS.

The incorporated town of Souris, a divisional point on the C.P.R., is situated in the centre of the rural municipality of Glenwood, on the banks of the Souris River, this being known as one of the most productive districts in western or central Canada. Souris has many natural advantages and a population of 2,000, which is increasing rapidly. The soil of the district is a rich black loam, especially adapted to wheat raising and mixed farming. Wheat growing, however, is somewhat more profitable, the records showing a high percentage of No. 1 hard wheat. Some large investments have already been made at Souris, and something like a quarter of a million dollars is now being spent by the C.P.R. for a new station and other betterments. The town itself is spending \$200,000 in waterworks, \$37,000 for a new high school, and \$15,000 for improvements for the natural park and for the Souris River, including a four-mile run for gasoline launches and pleasure boats. In view of the extensive publicity that Souris is now receiving, as well as its splendid advantage as a health resort and the opportunities it affords to enterprising farmers and manufacturers, it is easily understood why only those who have accumulated wealth are retiring and are offering lands for sale. Special information upon request of A. J. Hughes, mayor, Souris, Manitoba.

lation, and its morning trains will be among the many dependencies of great cities for their daily supplies. This section is the logical location for all interested in this special branch of agricultural effort, as in fact is fully evidenced by its present progress and development. Those interested should correspond with the secretary of the Board of Trade, St. Clements, Manitoba.

ST. LAURENT.

A first-class cattle country with good grazing and pasture land, the rural municipality of St. Laurent is situated between Shoal Lake and Lake Manitoba, distant sixty miles from Winnipeg and reached by the C.N.R., which railway has now also built an extension to Gypsumville on Portage Bay, Lake Manitoba. The district will also undoubtedly benefit materially from the station of the main line to the sea-board on Hudson's Bay.

Although the soil is somewhat stony in places, there are some 2,000 acres under cultivation, yielding a fairly good average of wheat, and 2,000 acres of good land are still available for settlement. Wild land brings from \$8 to \$10 per acre, and cultivated lands from \$20 to \$30. There is extensive stock-raising in St. Laurent,

VIRDEN.

Incorporated as a town municipality, Virden is situated on the main line of the C.P.R., 180 miles west of Winnipeg, within the boundaries of the rural municipality of Wallace. For many years Virden has taken first prizes at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition for the best collection of all kinds of grain. In 1892, at the International Millers' Exhibition held at Royal Agricultural Hall in London, England, the Fife wheat grown by Laggan farmers, six miles south of Virden, took the gold medal in a competition against all comers. The land in the rural district tributary to the Virden markets is mostly rolling prairie; the soil is a black loam over clay subsoil. Among the special advantages of the district are wood and coal at reasonable prices, and conditions are especially favorable for the production of small fruits such as currants, gooseberries, etc.

No less than thirty elevators are required to handle the grain grown in the surrounding country. Among the other important towns and villages of the municipality, along the C.P.R., are Hargrave, Elkhorn and Kirkella. The Kirkella extension of the C.P.R. to the north-west gives additional important railway service to the farming community. Elkhorn is a growing town with a population of 700, and a busy trading centre for the farmers of the rural municipality of Wallace. The country roads are in good condition throughout the year. Taxes in the district are remarkably low. Virden is the chief trading centre of the three surrounding municipalities, being well supplied with all lines of business establishments, including general stores, warehouses, engine works, chartered banks, besides public buildings, schools and churches. The settlers are principally Scotch, English and Canadians. Additional information will be supplied by J. Menlove, clerk and treasurer, Virden, Manitoba.

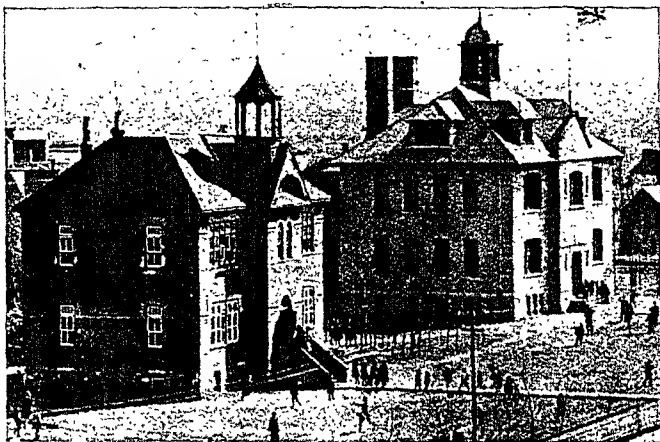
WALLACE.

The rural municipality of Wallace is situated in south-western Manitoba, bordering the boundary of Saskatchewan, and no farm in the municipality is more than eight miles from a railway station or siding, the main line of the C.P.R. running through the towns of Virden, Hargrave, Elkhorn and Kirkella, while the McCauley branch of the C.P.R. runs through the north end, and the Regina branch of the C.N.R. through the southern boundary.

Among the special inducements to settlers should be noted the rich soil, plentiful rainfall, freedom from damage from frost or hail, and excellent transportation facilities, bringing the best markets within easy reach. Fine farm lands are obtainable at exceedingly reasonable prices. The average yield is 20 bushels of wheat per acre, oats 40 and barley 30. Most of the land is well adapted for mixed farming and a good deal of high-class live stock is kept. Well improved farms bring \$20 and \$25 per acre and upwards to \$50, while there is a great deal of unimproved land still to be had at prices ranging from \$12 to \$20. Further information may be obtained from Chas. E. Ivens, reeve, Wallace Municipality, Virden, Manitoba.

WHITEMOUTH.

The rural municipality of Whitemouth, served by the main line of the C.P.R. as well as by the G.T.P., is rapidly coming into prominence as a successful dairying section, its close proximity to Winnipeg, with railway connections and good highways, affording easy access to the markets. New highways are also being opened up, settlers are coming in, and land values are advancing steadily. The soil is a clay loam, and proves especially productive after the second plowing. The country has the advantage of natural drainage, sloping gently as it does toward the Whitemouth River, and flooded conditions are well-nigh impossible. Large crops of No. 1 hard wheat are marketed from this district, while the best quality of timothy hay and clover are grown. Pure water, also timber for fuel and building purposes, are ready at hand in the district. Good numbers of thrifty Germans have settled among the



The Collegiate Institute and Public School, Killarney, Man.

Canadian farmers of Whitemouth, having come hither in moderate circumstances and being to-day the owners of attractive farms and well-built homes. Intending settlers will find it to their advantage to correspond with M. N. Tobin, reeve, Whitemouth, Manitoba.

WHITEWATER.

The rural municipality of Whitewater, located along the fertile banks of the Souris River, is served by the C.N.R. and the C.P.R., which cross each other's lines near the centre of the municipality. Within its borders are to be found some of the best agricultural lands in central or western Canada, the soil being a clay loam with clay subsoil. In the past the farmers followed wheat growing as the principal staple crop, and wheat averaged 20 bushels to the acre, oats 25 and barley 20 to 25. To-day there is practically no unimproved land remaining unoccupied. Stock raising is receiving much attention, and good prices are paid for horses, cattle and swine. Best teams of horses bring sometimes as much as \$500 to \$650. Some attention is also beginning to be paid to sheep raising. Improved land brings from \$30 to \$45 an acre. There are excellent market facilities for grain and produce. Schools and churches

are within easy distance of the settlers in all parts of Whitewater, while for mixed farming or grain growing the settlers find here many special advantages, and excellent lands can be bought or leased on reasonable terms. Full information on request of J. Donley, secretary-treasurer, Minto, Manitoba.

WINKLER.

The incorporated village of Winkler is located within the boundaries of the rural municipality of Rhineland. The town is seventy-four miles from Winnipeg on the Pembina branch of the C.P.R., thus enjoying adequate railway facilities for the handling of grain and produce at fair transportation rates. The population is about 500, mostly all of German extraction but Canadian born and of the Mennonite religion. It is a busy trading town with a first-class grist mill, several elevators and grain warehouse. Further information may be had from P. Neufeld, secretary-treasurer, Winkler, Manitoba.

WOODWORTH.

The rural municipality of Woodworth is situated along the main line of the C.P.R., with Oak Lake as the most important railway station, and with two branch lines of the same railway within easy access of every portion of the district, affording ample transportation facilities. The soil is entirely a heavy clay loam, somewhat broken by ravines in portions, so that the natural drainage is perfect. There is some timber in the river valley of the Assiniboine, and a few bluffs of poplar

through the southern portion, the centre of the municipality having no timber, although there are extensive poplar bluffs in the northern parts. The general character of the district is rolling prairie, this being drained by the Assiniboine and Oak Rivers. There are many beautifully situated farms with extensive buildings, in which considerable amounts of money have been invested. Although mixed farming is carried on to a considerable extent, wheat is the chief product. There are numerous grain elevators in the district and many more outside its limits but within easy reach. A flour mill is in successful operation at Harding, on the Leonard branch of the C.P.R. having a daily capacity of 15,000 barrels. There are also something like fourteen schools and eleven churches. There are no wild lands in Woodworth; improved farms bring from \$30 to \$40 per acre, these being supplied with good water, generally obtained at from twelve to thirty feet. Further information will be supplied by W. B. Stevenson, secretary-treasurer, Rural Municipality of Woodworth, Manitoba.

Municipal Taxes.

All municipal taxes are paid to the treasurers of the municipalities.

Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Esq., M.P.P., Municipal Commissioner, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

E. M. Wood, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Municipal inspectors.—C. P. Estlin, Melita, Man.; C. A. Rea, Brandon, Man.; W. Scott, Gilbert Plains, Man.



THE HOME AND FARM BUILDINGS OF JOHN S. MOFFATT, OF PILOT MOUND, MAN.

John S. Moffatt is a typical example of the early settler of Scotch descent so common in many parts of the west. In 1878 he came to Pilot Mound with Jas. Beveridge and Robert Blackburn, of whom "the one is taken and the other left" at the present time. Mr. Moffatt was born in Carleton Place, Ont., the son of Robert and Mary Moffatt. He was born and bred on the farm and lived nine years in the county of Bruce. He married Catherine McTavish

in Paisley, Ont., by whom he has two sons and two daughters. With hardly anything to his name, he homesteaded on the west half of section 9-3-11, and has stayed there ever since; but since the old log house days he has built a comfortable house and barn to which the photographs bear witness. He has always been a mixed farmer, and now owns one and a half sections of land in the Pilot Mound district. The municipal boundaries of the incorporated Village of Pilot Mound include his farm.

General Instructions and Information

The spirit of enterprise that prompts great numbers of ambitious people to turn their faces westward and to investigate for themselves this great Western Province, whether for their own advancement or that of their dependants, is a most worthy one. For them this book is intended; and for their further guidance there have been established by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration for the Province of Manitoba special agents at Toronto, Ontario, and also at Winnipeg and Gretna in Manitoba. The eastern agency is at 77 York Street, Toronto, Ontario, under the management of James Hartney, Esq. At Gretna, Manitoba, Jas. F. Tennant, Esq., has oversight of the immigration entering Canada from the United States, his jurisdiction including all the frontier ports and outports along the international boundary of the Province of Manitoba. Joseph Burke, Esq., with an efficient staff of assistants, superintends the Provincial immigration and employment agency located at 178 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Maps, literature and full information may be obtained free on application to any of these officials. Those wishing to buy Provincial Government lands should apply to L. J. Howe, Deputy Provincial Land Commissioner, Provincial Government Buildings, Winnipeg, Manitoba. For more detailed information application should be made at the Department of Agriculture and Immigration in the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and a personal interview with J. J. Golden, Esq., Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Immigration for the Province of Manitoba, will in many cases prove particularly advantageous.

Manitoba Agricultural College.

On the south bank of the Assiniboine River, just beyond the limits of the City of Winnipeg, stands the handsome group of buildings known as the Manitoba Agricultural College. Professor W. J. Black is the principal of the college, and with him are associated able teachers in all branches of agriculture. Owing to

the rapid growth and expansion of the college, it was recently decided to obtain more extensive grounds on the west bank of the Red River at St. Vital, and work on the new college buildings is already in progress. St. Vital is three miles from Winnipeg. Particulars about the college will be found in the last report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration or may be obtained by addressing the Principal of the Agricultural College at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

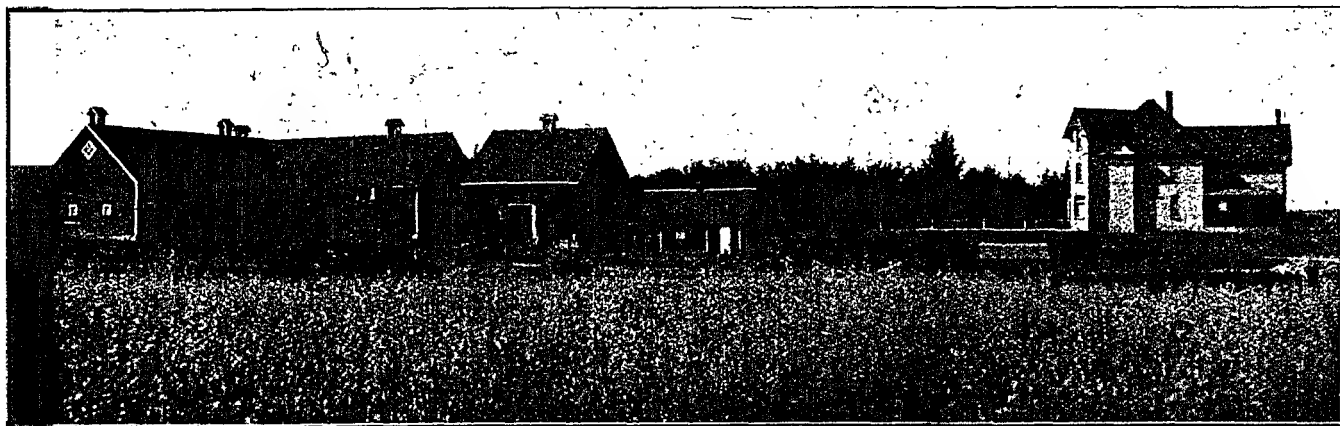
The Official Census.

The records taken from the official census and published by *The Winnipeg Telegram*, October 18th, 1911, place the population of the Dominion at 7,081,869, but recent figures gathered from many other reliable sources seem to indicate that the population actually exceeds 8,000,000. The population of Manitoba in 1911 was 455,869; in 1901 it was 255,211.

The population of the four city municipalities of Manitoba is compared with the figures for 1901, also the respective increase during the periods as shown in the following table:

	1911	1901	Inc.
Winnipeg	135,430	42,340	93,090
Brandon	13,837	5,620	8,217
St. Boniface	7,717	2,019	5,698
Portage la Prairie	5,885	3,901	1,984

The cities of Winnipeg, Brandon, St. Boniface and Portage la Prairie publish from time to time their own records of progress and industrial development. Inquiries may be directed to the respective boards of trade for the latest reliable information. Inquiries sent to any municipal official in Manitoba for information as to the districts under their jurisdiction, whether to the mayor or reeve, or to an alderman or councillor of any council board, or to the secretary-treasurer or assessor of a municipality incorporated either as a city, town, village or rural municipality, will receive prompt attention.



Home of Mr. Jas. Murdock, Franklin, Man.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Comparative Statistics, showing increases in population, acreage and yield of grain crops, railway mileage and number of municipalities for the years 1882, 1887, 1889, 1899, 1911.

Year	Population*	Total area under grain crop	Total grain crop	No. of horses	No. of cattle	No. of pigs	No. of sheep	Railway mileage (all roads)	No. of municipalities
1882	62,260 (census 1881) . . .	536,544	17,063,749	14,504	48,012	17,358	1,898	59	...
+1887	152,506 (census 1891) . . .	643,420	21,542,192	45,746	148,209	51,657	31,341	....	99
1899	255,211 (census 1901) . . .	2,414,406	56,009,514	102,655	220,248	66,011	33,092	1,900	106
1911	455,869 (census 1911) . . .	5,821,864	160,232,487	251,572	407,611	192,386	37,227	3,826	142

*The Population of the Province jumped from 12,228 in 1871 to 30,000 in 1878 and to 62,260 in 1881.

†No agricultural statistics were prepared in 1888.

Annual Rainfall in Manitoba.

Station	Latitude north	Longitude west	Elevation	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Aweme	49.43	99.33	....	....	7.31	17.42	....	....	....	17.95	14.61	14.63	10.66	8.63	12.46
Brandon	49.51	99.57	1176	12.70	15.21	16.88	15.15	15.63	15.01	18.11	16.90	17.92	12.14	10.41	5.12
Berens River	52.18	97.23	710	14.24	16.77	15.47	10.79	10.71	10.87	....	....	....	11.69	3.79	9.92
Hillview	49.54	100.35	1166	14.95	17.25	16.26	14.84	17.39	13.47	17.28	14.53	14.93	12.25	9.30	12.85
Minnedosa	50.10	99.48	1690	12.21	15.73	15.75	14.69	18.38	15.49	14.07	18.23	14.62	13.32	9.28	10.60
Morden	49.12	98.15	978	12.95	11.19	....	....	12.33	25.46	18.57	15.20	10.38	13.70	10.96	10.14
Norquay	49.30	98.40	1566	15.07	16.75	13.99	....	15.16	17.17	10.16	13.38	11.07	11.76	7.97	11.13
Portage la Prairie	49.57	98.11	830	10.91	....	....	....	9.27	18.73	15.94	17.00	13.98	10.74	10.88	11.92
Treherne	49.38	98.42	1217	11.98	7.30	11.50	....	8.89	16.77	1.20	....	....	....	....	15.36
Turtle Mountain	49.11	100.18	2150	17.85	19.04	30.64	....	12.29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Winnipeg	49.53	97.17	757	16.04	15.22	21.29	15.10	13.01	19.99	18.36	19.84	14.31	14.52	12.64	12.10

MANITOBA'S RAINFALL

Precipitation during the year 1910.

Stations	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November
Aweme .. .	1.23	.72	1.19	2.48	2.86	1.52	2.08	.36	.02
Almasippi .. .	1.03	1.62	1.60	3.13	1.21	2.32	2.14	1.08	.....
Berens River .. .	1.76	.60	1.61	2.30	1.50	2.15	.....	.....	.....
Brandon .. .	1.21	.49	1.06	2.09	2.00	1.04	1.91	.03	.....
Cypress River .. .	.....	.....	.....	2.85	1.92	.....	.....	.35	.....
Carman .. .	.....	.....	1.95	1.67	.89	1.20	1.03	1.06	.....
Cartwright .. .	1.28	1.56	2.36	2.30	1.14	1.43	1.41	4.15	.....
Carberry .. .	.41	.54	1.20	2.90	1.89	1.79	2.27	.07	.....
Deloraine .. .	.90	.65	.47	1.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gretna .. .	.99	1.04	.75	.68	.81	2.06	3.86	1.20	.15
Hillview .. .	2.25	1.46	1.63	1.52	2.55	.63	2.38	.35	.08
Minnedosa .. .	.72	1.30	.98	2.63	1.60	1.73	1.48	.16	.....
Moose Horn Bay .. .	.....	.86	1.68	1.39	1.45	2.16	.88	.28	.....
Morden .. .	1.08	1.24	.73	1.18	1.14	1.44	2.21	1.12	.....
Norquay .. .	1.36	.43	1.80	2.09	1.96	1.93	1.17	.39	.....
Oakbank .. .	2.98	1.18	1.66	1.63	1.81	.79	2.78	.53	.....
Portage la Prairie .. .	.22	2.86	1.32	2.43	1.16	3.03	2.02	.15	.....
Portage la Prairie (2) .. .	.....	.....	1.72	2.91	1.34	2.52	3.20	.23	.....
Pierson .. .	.....	.....	1.10	1.03	.80	.....	1.72	.67	.....
Pipestone .. .	.....	.....	.....	1.03	2.57	1.15	1.45	.30	.....
Rapid City .. .	.18	.82	1.10	3.39	1.44	.83	1.74	.90	.....
Stony Mountain .. .	.03	.53	.33	1.30	.63	3.12	3.30	.58	.....
Swan River .. .	.....	.76	2.20	3.17	1.30	4.47	.79	.22	.....
Treherne .. .	.66	1.09	2.62	4.54	1.84	2.02	2.09	.50	.....
Virden .. .	.....	.....	.88	1.35	.54	.75	.90	.10	.....
Winnipeg .. .	1.35	.42	1.42	2.38	.80	2.14	2.75	.84	.....

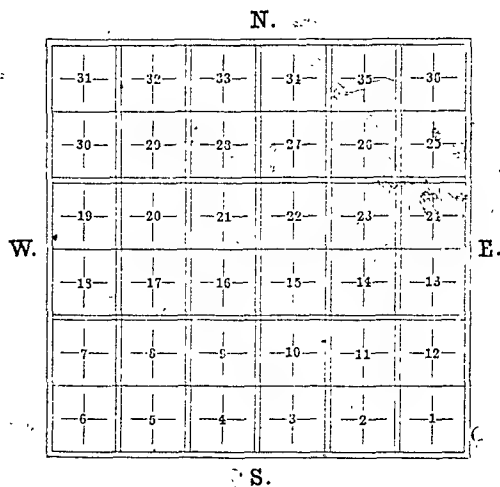
Explanation of the Survey System

Dominion lands are laid off in square townships, each containing thirty-six sections of as nearly one mile square as the convergence of meridians permits. Such sections are bounded and numbered as shown by the above diagram.

A section contains six hundred and forty acres. Each section is divided into four quarter-sections, containing one hundred and sixty acres each.

Road allowances are provided as indicated by double lines on the above diagram, namely, running north and

PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP

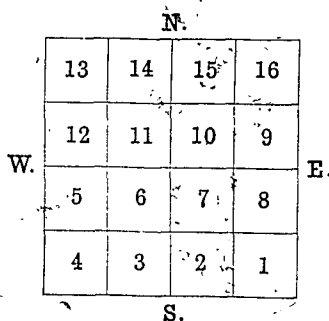


south, between each section; running east and west, along the township lines and from thence, two miles apart.

Townships are numbered consecutively from south to north. Each row of townships thus formed is given a range number. The ranges start from a principal meridian and are numbered consecutively. The first meridian is a few miles west of Winnipeg. Ranges number from this meridian as a starting point, both eastward and westward. In regard to all other meridians, ranges number westward only.

It will be seen that the number of township, range and meridian at once shows the exact location of a township.

PLAN OF SECTION



Each section is deemed to be divided into forty-acre areas, known as legal subdivisions, and numbered and bounded as in diagram above.

Department of Provincial Lands, Manitoba

In order to secure Provincial Government lands, personal application for purchase should be made at the office of the Provincial Lands Department, in the Manitoba Government buildings, at Winnipeg, Manitoba, or in writing to the Provincial Land Commissioner, according to the following application form:—

APPLICATION TO PURCHASE

I, _____, in the Province of _____, do hereby apply to purchase the _____ quarter of Section _____ Township _____ Range _____ of the _____ Meridian, containing _____ acres at the rate of \$ _____ per acre, subject to the following conditions:—

To pay the purchase money, \$ _____, as follows: One-tenth in cash on the date hereof, the balance in nine equal annual instalments or such other time as the Commissioner may decide, with interest at six per cent., payable with each instalment. All taxes, whether municipal or otherwise, imposed upon said lands to be paid by the applicant. In the case of abandonment by the applicant, or cancellation, all moneys paid or improvements made upon said lands are forfeited, and no improvements to be removed until final payment is made. No wood or timber to be cut from said land except what is necessary for fuel and fencing for actual and necessary use thereon, and for buildings to be erected thereon. All valuable stone, coal or other minerals are reserved by the Province. In case of assignment, such assignment must be in writing, and approved of by the Commissioner. The Commissioner to be at liberty to re-sell if the applicant fails to make his payments when due, or fails in the performance of any of the conditions of his purchase.

My name, occupation and post office address is as hereunder written:—

Name of Applicant _____
Occupation _____
Address _____

Purchase.

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	qr. of Sec. _____	Tp. _____	Range _____	M. _____	Acres at \$ _____	
	Cash Payment \$ _____					
1st instalment due	_____	19	\$ _____	Interest \$ _____		
2nd	"	"	19	\$ _____	"	\$ _____
3rd	"	"	19	\$ _____	"	\$ _____
4th	"	"	19	\$ _____	"	\$ _____
5th	"	"	19	\$ _____	"	\$ _____
6th	"	"	19	\$ _____	"	\$ _____
7th	"	"	19	\$ _____	"	\$ _____
8th	"	"	19	\$ _____	"	\$ _____
9th	"	"	19	\$ _____	"	\$ _____

Name _____

HOMESTEAD ENTRY

(Effective 1st February, 1910, replacing previous Summaries.)

All surveyed agricultural Dominion lands (excepting "School Lands" and "Hudson's Bay Company's Lands") in Manitoba, not disposed of and not reserved or occupied, are open to homestead entry.

"School Lands" consist of sections 11 and 29 in each township.

"Hudson's Bay Company's Lands" consist of section 8 and 26.

Islands which are Dominion lands in the Province of Manitoba are reserved from entry.

An entry does not include the mineral or water rights. Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of 18 years and is a British subject, or declares intention to become a British subject, is entitled to obtain entry for a homestead

to the extent of one quarter-section, on payment of an entry fee of ten dollars.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent on her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

A widow who is remarried thereby ceases to be the sole head of a family and is not eligible to make an entry.

Application for homestead entry may be made by a person eligible under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," either at the land agency for the district in which the land is situate or at the office of a sub-agent authorized to transact business in the district.

When application for homestead entry is made before a sub-agent, such application must be transmitted to the agent forthwith, and has no force or effect until received by him.

Notice of receipt of the application may be wired by the sub-agent at the expense of the applicant, to the agent, and in such case the land, if available, will be held until the application papers are received.

When a Sub-agent has received an application for entry for a quarter-section, he must not receive another

entry without notice at the end of six months from date of entry.

When, in the opinion of an agent, an entry has been secured by misrepresentation, personation, perjury or fraud of any kind, it shall be his duty to secure all available evidence and forward same to Head Office.

If fraud is established to the satisfaction of the department, the entry will be immediately cancelled and at the discretion of the minister the entrant will be liable to loss of improvements or of the right to make a homestead entry, or both.

An entry for a homestead is for the sole use and benefit of the entrant, and neither directly nor indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, and the violation of this provision renders the entry liable to cancellation.

RESIDENCE DUTIES

A homesteader may perform the residence duties by residing in a house on his homestead at least six months in each year during a term of three years.

Before applying for patent it is required that the value of the entrant's house upon the homestead shall be at least three hundred dollars. This requirement applies to all entries granted on and after the 1st February, 1909.

'Residence' or 'Residence duties' for the purposes of the homestead law means actual and bona fide residence in a dwelling house by the entrant in person upon the homestead, or in accordance with the vicinity provisions. Residence duties cannot be done by a member of the homesteader's family or by any other person as proxy on his behalf.

Sleeping on a homestead at night for a period of six months in the year, while following elsewhere during the day time a trade or calling other than agriculture, will not be accepted as residence within the meaning of the act, unless the residence of the homesteader is established by his family living continuously on the homestead during such periods of residence and by the homestead being his own sole place of abode during such periods.

Residence for six months in each of three years, after homestead entry, satisfies the residence requirement necessary to entitle the entrant to patent, without regard to periods during each year when the residence was done, but absence from the land for more than six months, at any time, renders the entry subject to application for cancellation.

Residence for any period less than thirty consecutive days is not accepted as constituting residence for the purpose of perfecting an entry or of establishing an entry in good standing.

Homestead duties must be performed during a period of three homestead years. Under Section 16 of the Dominion Lands Act of the 1st September, 1908, which governs all entries made on and after that date, homestead years can be computed in only two ways, (1st) from the date of the entry and (2nd) from the date of the commencement of residence. Commencement of residence may be after or before entry, but no residence



Jno. A. Rothwell's Home, Pilot Mound

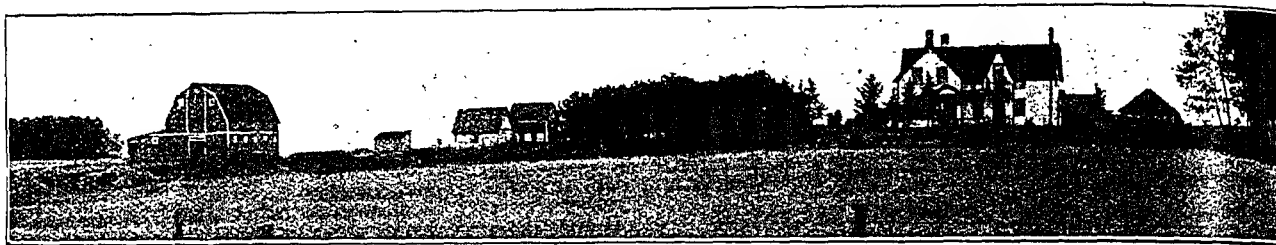
This is the substantial and comfortable home of Mr. Jno. A. Rothwell, of Pilot Mound. Mr. Rothwell came from Lanark in 1892, and secured his farm by purchase. He is a successful farmer, has served on the school board, and is now serving for the second term on the council board for the Municipality of Louise. Has always been a mixed farmer, like many others in the district.

application for the same quarter-section from any other person until the first application has been dealt with by the agent.

Application for entry must be made by the applicant in person.

Application for homestead entry by proxy is permitted, however, in the case of a person making entry on behalf of a father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, when duly authorized to do so in the form prescribed. In such case the proxy must appear before the Land Agent for the district in person. Application for entry by proxy cannot be accepted by a sub-agent.

The homesteader on whose behalf such entry is made, must, before the expiration of six months from the date of the entry appear personally before the agent (not a sub-agent) and satisfy him by declaration as provided that he is already in residence or on his way to commence such residence, and in the latter case that he will be in residence before the end of the six months. Should he fail to appear, the agent must cancel the



"Plum Farm," home of A. M. Wilson, Marney, Man.

before entry can be credited to an entrant for any time during which the land was under entry to another person.

RESIDENCE IN THE VICINITY

The term 'vicinity' is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on a farm owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

If the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of a homesteader has permanent residence on a farm owned solely by him or her, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead, purchased homestead or pre-emption entered for by him or her in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father, mother, brother, sister, son or daughter, as the case may be.

A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties while living on a farm owned by himself or by a relative in the vicinity must notify the agent for the district of such intention, and keep him informed as to his post office address. Otherwise his entry is liable to become the subject of cancellation proceedings.

A settler within the pre-emption tract who has acquired a homestead and pre-emption may fulfil the residence duties in connection with his homestead by living on his pre-emption.

CULTIVATION DUTIES

The following change in the regulations respecting cultivation duties applies to all homestead entries made on and after the 1st June, 1908:

A homesteader who resides on his homestead is required to break a total of at least 30 acres of the homestead (of which 20 must be cropped) before applying for patent. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation duties must be done during each year.

When the duties are being performed under the regulations permitting residence in vicinity, the total required to be broken will be at least 50 acres (of which 30 must be cropped).

Entrants are expected in every case to bring the required area under cultivation. Where they have been unable to fully meet the requirements by reason of woods, rock, or the broken character of the surface, the area required may be reduced at the discretion of the

minister; and application for patent will be taken subject to acceptance by the agent and department of inspection and report by a homestead inspector; inspections of land of this character are not made prior to application for patent.

Cultivation must be done in each of three years, during two of which the breaking must be in crop.

A homesteader is allowed six months from the date of his entry within which to perfect the same by taking possession of the land and beginning his residence duties in connection therewith. Any entry not so perfected within that period is liable to cancellation.

For cause shown, however, Head Office may prolong an entry for an additional period of six months. This does not apply to entries made by proxy.

If a homesteader dies before perfecting entry, commencement of residence within six months, entry becomes liable to cancellation. The department may, however, on application, extend the time for performance of the duties if the legal representative have taken out letters of administration or have been in course of preparation with intention of performing the required duties; but not in the case of a settler who has obtained a homestead entry by proxy unless he has personally appeared at the agency or commenced actual residence on the homestead.

CANCELLATION PROCEEDINGS

An entry is liable to cancellation:

If the residence or cultivation duties or other conditions are not being fulfilled.

If a homesteader is absent from the homestead for period of over six months at any one time.

If obtained or granted by error, personation, misrepresentation, perjury or other fraud.

If the land is valuable because of merchantable timber upon it exceeding twenty-five acres in extent.

If improvements upon the land have not been paid for or have been misrepresented.

If an entrant executes an abandonment of his entry for a consideration or assigns or agrees to assign all right therein prior to issue of patent.

A reservation for a minor is liable to application for cancellation for non-fulfillment of the conditions or if the same was obtained through error, misrepresentation or fraud.

FOR HOMESTEADERS

The Department of the Interior having taken into consideration the fact that it is difficult for settlers

into residence on homestead lands during the winter months has notified all land agents that: "It has been decided that no entry is to be cancelled until April 12. This, however, will not prevent the agent from accepting an application for cancellation in the usual way, but he should make it quite plain to the applicant that no steps can be taken toward cancelling the entry applied for until after the first day of April. The above does not apply, of course, to proxy entries."

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Application for patent may, after completion of the duties, be made by an entrant before an agent or homestead inspector, or before a sub-agent for the district.

Patent cannot be issued to any entrant who is not a British subject by birth or naturalization.

Application for patent for homestead must not be taken until the three full years have completely elapsed from the date of entry or commencement of residence before entry.

Evidence must be taken only from disinterested witnesses resident in the locality, who are able to testify from their personal knowledge and not from hearsay, and who are not members of the entrant's family.

Where an entrant has performed his residence duties on farming land, owned by himself or by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister in vicinity, the agent shall certify on the application for patent whether ownership has been established to his satisfaction and shall note thereon full particulars concerning each document produced for his inspection giving the dates thereof, names of parties thereto, amounts of payments and areas of land.

Sub-agents or other authorized persons taking applications for patent where proof of ownership is necessary

must advise the applicant to forward the necessary documents of proof to the Agent of Dominion Lands promptly.

Failure on the part of a homesteader to apply for patent within a period of five years from the date of entry renders his right to the homestead liable to forfeiture.

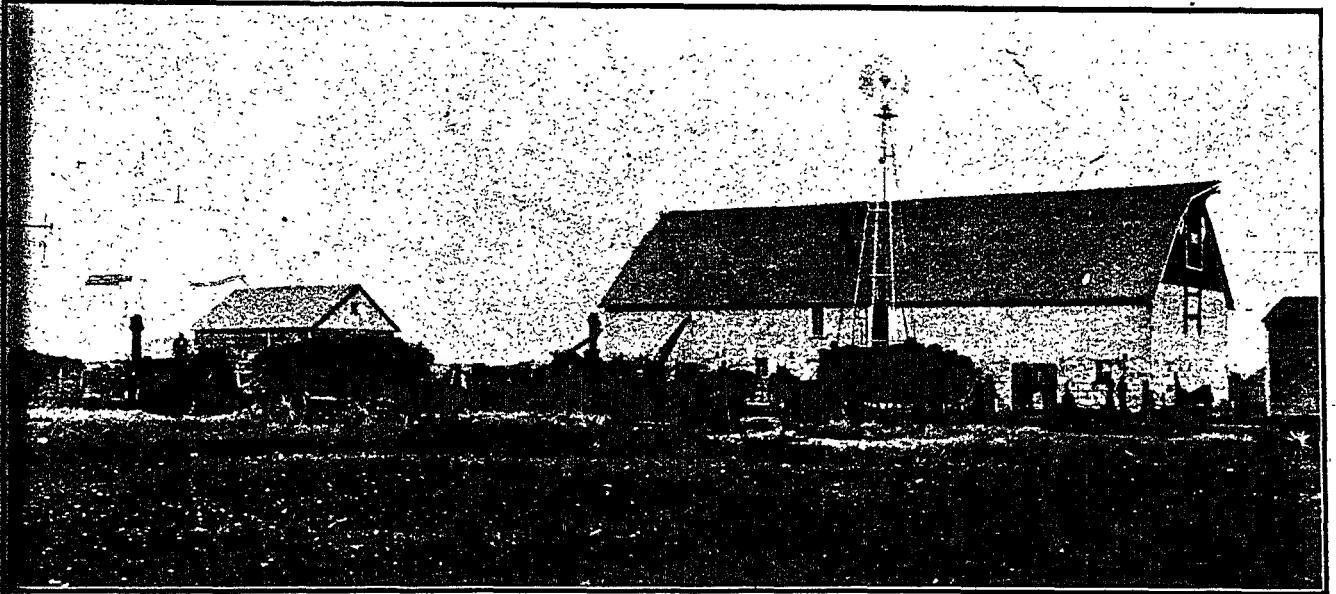
Applications for naturalization in connection with applications for patent may be made before homestead inspectors appointed commissioners to receive the same. No fee is charged for their services, but a court fee of 25 cents is imposed by the Naturalization Act.

PRE-EMPTIONS

ENTRY

A person who,—obtains entry for a homestead under the Dominion Land Act of 1908 and continues to own and to reside upon the land included therein, and does not hold, or has not assigned his right to, or has not received patent for a pre-emption under that or any previous act; or—has obtained entry for a homestead under the provisions of chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, or any previous act in that behalf, and continues to own the land included therein, and does not hold, or has not assigned his right to, or has not received patent for a pre-emption under the present or any previous act,—may pre-empt any available quarter-section lying alongside his homestead, or separated therefrom by only a road allowance, on payment of a fee of \$10.

A widow who has secured homestead entry as the head of a family and has afterwards remarried is not eligible to make entry for a pre-emption.



BARN OF ROBERT J. DUNCAN, PILOT MOUND

Robert J. Duncan is an old-time farmer who, though he has been through all the vicissitudes of early settlement, has come through smiling. His farm is about three and a half miles west of Pilot Mound and comprises 500 acres of the best land. Where he homesteaded in 1879, the west half of section 12-3-12, there he has

been ever since. He was born in Ramsay Township, County Lanark, in Ontario; was bred on the farm; was married in 1881 to Ellen Hamilton, of the same County Lanark, by whom he has had a family of four girls. In Manitoba he has been successful with mixed farming and is now very comfortably housed in a modern building, built since the spacious farm here illustrated was constructed.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

LIVE STOCK AND SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his first arrival, viz.:—

If Horses only are brought in,	16	allowed.
If Cattle “ “ “	16	“
If Sheep “ “ “	160	“
If Swine “ “ “	160	“

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on the live stock *in excess* of the number above provided for.

For Customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal.

Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to Quarantine Regulations.

Item 705 of the Customs Tariff (1907), for free entry of settlers' effects reads as follows:—

705, Settlers' effects, viz.:—Wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles or implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the foregoing if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs; provided, that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

The settler will be required to take the following oath:—

I,, do hereby solemnly make oath and say that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to free entry as settlers' effects under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and that all of them have been actually owned by myself for at least six months before any removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in this entry have been imported as merchandise or for use in any manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale, and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada, and that the "live stock" enumerated and described in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Sworn to before me.....this day of19....

Collector

SETTLERS' EFFECTS ENTRIES

As a special concession applicable in the case of immigrants only, collectors are advised that Entries of Settlers' Effects may be accepted when attested to on behalf of the owner by persons (as agents) accompany-

ing such effects, including live stock owned by settler for six months before removal to Canada.

Collectors may assist settlers in preparing their entry papers without charge, and may accept entry papers for Settlers' Effects (other than live stock) when declared before a Justice of the Peace in Canada or before a notary public elsewhere, or when made out by a Customs Officer pro forma, provided the goods be examined by the collector, or by a customs officer under his direction, and he is satisfied that the goods are bona fide Settlers' Effects entitled to free entry.

CHEAP RAILROAD RATES FOR SETTLERS

An intending settler from a country other than Canada wishing to take up farm land in Western Canada in order to secure the lowest transportation rates should secure a certificate from a Canadian Government Agent, purchase a ticket to the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railway or the Canadian Northern Railway, and on arrival there present his certificate, in exchange for which he will receive for himself and any members of his family accompanying him, as enumerated on certificate, a ticket to his destination in Western Canada, at a very low rate, which may be learned from the agent before starting.

Should the settler after acquiring land desire to return for his family, he will be accorded similar rate returning.

Information as to special reduced rates on Settlers' Effects in carloads or less than carloads will be given on application to the Canadian Government Agent, or any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway or the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

The following customs ports in the Province of Manitoba are declared to be Animals Quarantine Stations, and all animals imported subject to quarantine must be entered through the said stations, viz.:—Emerson, Gretna and Bannerman, Man.

Animals subject to inspection only, but which are not subject to quarantine, may enter Manitoba at Snowflake, Man.

All animals imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States must be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit made by the owner or importer stating clearly the purpose for which said animals are imported, viz.:—Whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing, feeding, or slaughter, or whether they form part of settlers' effects, or whether they are entered for temporary stay.

Sec. 31. Said declaration or affidavit must be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, who will decide whether the animals are entitled to entry under these regulations and will notify the Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture in all cases where the regulations require an inspection to be made.

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

Sec. 32. On and after March 1, 1907, the importation of branded or range western horses, mules and asses, other than those which are gentle and broken to harness or saddle, is prohibited.

Sec. 33. Horses, mules or asses, other than those comprising part of settlers' effects, shall be inspected and must be accompanied by:—

(a) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or

(b) A similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian, provided such certificate is endorsed by an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry; or,

(c) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 34. When not so accompanied such horses, mules or asses must be submitted to the mallein test either at the quarantine station where entry is made, or under certain restrictions, at point of destination.

Sec. 35. When tested at the port of entry, if any reactors are found they shall be slaughtered without compensation or definitely marked and returned to the United States, and must not again be presented for entry. All horses, mules or asses in the same consignment shall be returned to the United States, but the non-reactors may be again presented for entry and further test after the lapse of a period of not less than fifteen days from the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not, during the said period, been in contact with affected animals. When tested at destination points all animals reacting to the test will be slaughtered without compensation, while those comprising the rest of the shipment will be detained in quarantine until it is shown to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Director General that they are free from disease.

Sec. 36. Horses, mules or asses forming part of settlers' effects shall be inspected and should be accompanied by:—

(a) A satisfactory certificate of mallein test dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, and signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; or,

(b) A similar certificate from a reputable veterinarian provided such certificate is endorsed by an inspector of the said Bureau of Animal Industry; or,

(c) A similar certificate from an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 37. If not so accompanied such horses, mules or asses may be submitted to the mallein test by an inspector of the Canadian Department of Agriculture at any time after their arrival in Canada. If found to react within a period of six months of date of entry they will be destroyed without compensation.

Sec. 38. If on inspection at the boundary, glanders is found in any consignment, all animals comprising it shall be returned to the United States, but non-reactors may be again presented for entry and further test after the lapse of a period of not less than fifteen days from

the date of the first test, provided that satisfactory evidence is produced to the effect that they have not, during the said period, been in contact with affected animals.

Sec. 39. Horses, mules and asses found to be, or suspected of being, affected with any contagious disease may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

CATTLE

Sec. 40. All cattle shall be inspected, and if so ordered by the minister, may be detained, isolated, submitted to the tuberculin test, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that animals are affected with or having been exposed to contagious or infectious disease.

Sec. 41. Cattle found to be diseased or suspected of being diseased may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

Sec. 42. Cattle for breeding purposes and milk production six months old or over, if unaccompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, must be detained in quarantine for one week or such further period as may be deemed necessary, and subjected to the tuberculin test; cattle reacting thereto must be returned to the United States or slaughtered without compensation.

Sec. 43. Importers may be required to furnish a statutory declaration that the chart produced applies to the cattle it purports to describe and no other.

OTHER RUMINANTS

Sec. 44. All sheep and goats shall be inspected, and, if so ordered by the minister, may be detained, isolated, dipped or otherwise treated, or, in default of such order, where the inspector has reason to believe or suspect that the animals are affected with or have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease,

Sec. 45. Sheep or goats found to be diseased or suspected of being diseased may be returned to the United States or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General may order.

SWINE

Sec. 46. All swine must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a Veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months, immediately preceding the date of shipment, but such swine shall, nevertheless, be inspected, and shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian cattle.

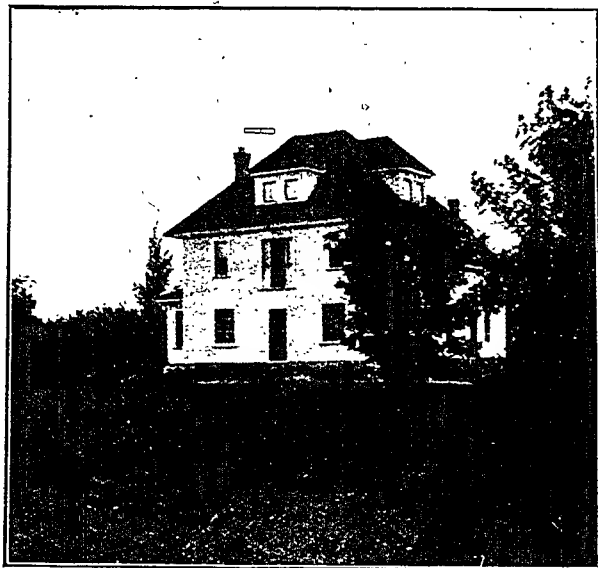
Sec. 47. Swine found to be suffering from contagious disease may be slaughtered without compensation, or may be returned to the United States, or otherwise dealt with as the Veterinary Director General shall direct.

HOW IT IS DONE

The following are just a few of the many interesting and instructive personal histories that might be reproduced, typical of the rapid and substantial advancement possible to the settler, homeseeker and business builder seeking new avenues of profit and achievement in Canada. These men came to Manitoba when conditions were not by any means as favorable as are to be had today. How they met those conditions and made the most of them is indicated by the narratives which they themselves have supplied.

ASSETS NOW \$30,000

SAMUEL T. KELLAWAY, one of the earliest settlers in the Municipality of Turtle Mountain, and one of the gentlemen who has made mixed farming a success, came to Manitoba in the Spring of 1886, and settled one mile east of where the town of Killarney now stands. He had no capital, but by hard work and industry, became the possessor of a homestead. He had considerable hardship in endeavoring to succeed, owing to lack of funds; but by working hard and saving his money as best he could, he is now the proud possessor of one of the best sections of land in this vicinity, which is equipped with a fine residence, worth \$3,000, and barn and outbuildings of a like value. Mr. Kellaway owns fifty head of cattle and twenty head of horses, besides one of the most attractive farms in Southern Manitoba, the buildings being entirely surrounded by cultivated groves of trees of Mr. Kellaway's own raising



Home of S. T. Kellaway, Killarney, Man.

ing and which have received his careful attention during the number of years they have been growing. Mr. Kellaway's assets can easily be figured at \$30,000 which shows what a progressive and industrious person can accomplish in the space of twenty-five years, beginning as he did with no capital.

BEGAN AT THE BOTTOM

WILLIAM A. SHAVER came to Killarney district with his family in the spring of 1889, and found he was too late to secure a homestead, and was, therefore, obliged to buy C. P. R. land, which he did, making his first payment out of the money earned by working out



Residence and buildings of A. W. Shaver, Killarney, Man.

He went through the hardships of pioneer life, living first in a small log house; his out buildings were of the same character, and he farmed with oxen. Mr. Shaver has been very successful, and he now owns 810 acres of five quarter sections, well situated within three miles of the town of Killarney. The value of his farm buildings comes to at least \$10,000, his residence being one of the handsomest farm dwellings in the province; and his barns are commodious and very large. Mr. Shaver's farm is well stocked with horses and cattle in great numbers. Mr. Shaver has been very successful, and at a conservative estimate is worth today at least \$40,000. This property has been accumulated with a great deal of hard work, but at the present time Mr. Shaver takes satisfaction in the fact that he is in independent circumstances, and has the employment of his time at his own disposal. Mr. Shaver is regarded as one of the most industrious and progressive farmers in the Municipality of Turtle Mountain.

A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

ANDREW E. FOSTER, a Canadian by birth, came from Ontario in the Fall of 1886. He had with him \$7 in money, \$5 of which he loaned to a friend immediately on his arrival in Manitoba. He then started to work and was content with anything that came in his way, so long as he was earning wages. In the Summer Season he worked on a farm in the Portage la Prairie district, and in the Winter in the lumber camps in Western Ontario, and was compelled by force of circumstances to travel on foot the entire distance from

what is now known as the town of Killarney, to the city of Portage la Prairie.

Mr. Foster started farming in 1889; but it being an extremely dry year, and he having such a poor crop that he was unable to cut it, he started again in the Fall of the year for a lumber camp east of Winnipeg, and remained there until the Spring of 1890. Since that time Mr. Foster has been one of the most successful farmers in the Turtle Mountain district. At the present time he owns 1120 acres of land in the best part of Turtle Mountain municipality. He has large barns and granaries and a commodious residence on his premises, and his land, at a conservative estimate, is worth at least \$30 per acre. He owns at least \$10,000 in personal effects, all of which are entirely paid for and against which there is no incumbrance of any kind.

These facts speak for themselves; yet Mr. Foster's very successful experience has been duplicated by a good number of his neighbors, and right in the same district.

FOUND SUCCESS IN MANITOBA

Cowdery, Man., Dec. 20th, 1911.

Hon. George Lawrence, M. P. P., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—You have asked me to write you particulars about myself. I was born in the city of London, Ireland, and tried almost everything to try to get on; but owing to competition in every branch of business, I determined to come to Canada; and on the 11th of May, 1906, I arrived in Winnipeg with \$5. When I left home I made up my mind that Canada was the best country under the sun, Manitoba the best province, and wherever I settled was the best place in the province—if not, I meant to make it so. After a short period of enquiry I decided to go to the district I am now living in, Cowdery.

When I went there we had to go 30 miles for food and 17 miles for our mail. There was no school. Now we have the railway three miles distant at Erksdale, where there are three general stores, an implement warehouse, blacksmith shop, restaurant, barber shop, in great churches (English and Presbyterian), and lots of houses; school and post office only one and one-half miles off.

I have 18 head of cattle, 5 horses and all my power machinery, a house 24x26, 2 large stables and a granary. I have my patent for my place; and as the Hudson's Bay Co. hold their wild land at \$14, you can figure out what I am worth in five years.

My two sons have also homesteaded, so all together we have 480 acres of as good land as can be got anywhere; but anyone to get on here must make up their mind to take any chance to make money and not be afraid to work early and late.

Now I had no knowledge of farming when I took up my homestead, nor how to build a house. Now a can do almost anything that is needed; in fact for miles around me there is not one who was a practical farmer before taking up his homestead, being plumbers, carpenters, masons, painters, blacksmiths, etc.

The Government of this province helps the settlers. About 18 months ago they sent us a well-drilling machine, and now everyone has a first-class well. They are

also opening up roads all over the province and doing everything humanly possible to help the new settlers.

Yours truly, W. J. DOWNIE.

HOW JAMES E. MAYNARD WON SUCCESS IN MANITOBA

Mr. Maynard secured Third Prize at the 1911 New York Land Show for the best wheat grown in the world. It was also the first for Red Fife Wheat.

Hon. George Lawrence, M. P. P.,

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

Dear Sir:—According to promise, I now send you a short history of my life. I was born in the town of



James Maynard.

Bromley, in Kent, England, situated about ten miles from the city of London. I was put to work at the age of 10 years and have been getting my own living since. Born in the year 1831. I spent two years learning the rope-making trade, but did not like that. Then served four years learning the shoe-making trade, but ran away one year after. I was bound apprentice for seven years to a tailor in the city of London and learned that business thoroughly. During the Crimean War in the early fifties I left England and came to Canada. Landed at Quebec in 1853, and worked at my business as a tailor in the city of Montreal. I was married at the age of 18 and had a family of twelve children, of which number I reared seven sons and two daughters, all of whom I am happy and proud to say are very comfortably situated with their families in the Dominion of Canada.

From the time I left England and came to Canada up to the present time I have never regretted leaving the Old Land. After spending four years in Montreal I then moved to Arnprior, where I carried on business for nearly twenty years. I made considerable money in that time and lost it all by speculation. However, not

being at all discouraged and having good faith in the country, I started out again in the thriving town of Orillia, in the County of Simcoe. I remained there for four years and did well. I then gave up this business to my sons William and George, and it is still carried on very successfully by my son George and his son, up to the present time. I then left Orillia and came to Manitoba in 1880 and in that year my son Thomas squatted on a half section of railway land nine miles south of Deloraine in Southern Manitoba. I, myself, came the following year and have remained here since that time. The year 1880 I remained in Winnipeg.

Now, from this time on I have devoted my time to farming and growing vegetables and flowers, of which I am very fond. I have come to the conclusion that there is no place like Southern Manitoba for growing wheat, vegetables and flowers. I feel sure that Manitoba is the place for the new settler who wants to make a home for himself and family. And I am certain that if he does not succeed it will be his own fault.

The first six years I was on the farm our nearest market was Brandon; therefore, we did not grow much grain, but I well remember the first load of wheat I sent there with a yoke of oxen—fifty bushels. My son left the farm with \$2.50 cash. I wanted him to sell the load and bring back some groceries as this was all the money we had. Well, before he got to Brandon he was two dollars in debt. He was in Brandon three days, sold his load for 35c per bushel, paid his expenses in the city, brought home no groceries, and came back two dollars in debt. This was a sample of the hardships the pioneers of this country had to go through. How different it is today for the new settler, and how easy it is for him to succeed. I think if I had the opportunity to talk to those people in the Old Country who are thinking of emigrating I could persuade many of them to settle in Manitoba and be a help towards making that million you would so much like to have in Manitoba. I feel sure the settler who casts his or her lot with us will have a far better chance than if they go further West. Well, patience and perseverance had much to do with our success, and I see no reason why the new comer should not succeed much easier than the old fellows as they have so many more advantages than we had.

After waiting for seven years we got a railway and things went along better. Well, sir, I think you know that after all our difficulty we have been fairly successful. This result has come by industry, patience and perseverance, keeping the soil fairly clean, careful selection of seed, in fact the best that can be procured, regardless of cost, and being hopeful of the future. We have had many losses on the farm, yet withal we are pretty well off taking all things into consideration. My house is comfortable with good barns and implements. I keep house and barns insured for \$7,000. We have a full section of land which is worth \$30 per acre, so you will readily see that after overcoming all these difficulties we have much to be thankful for.

In conclusion I would say as Manitoba has done so well for us, I would like to do something for Manitoba.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. E. MAYNARD.

Killarney, Man., Jan. 26th, 1912

Hon. George Lawrence, M. P. P., Winnipeg

Dear Sir:—In regard to my career in Manitoba I left my old home in Wellington County, Ontario, March 22nd, 1882, arriving in Emerson on the 29th and travelled from there to what is known as the Municipality of Turtle Mountain and the Killarney district. At that time there was only 200 miles of railway in the province. Our prairie was rather bleak and the settlers who came in here always encouraged themselves with the idea of a great future for this country.

In the Spring of 1882 after the snow had gone I rented for my homestead of 160 acres and have made my home ever since. Being rather short of means at that time, I found it rather slow for a few years. After paying my way here and paying my entry for my land I had enough to buy a pair of oxen, harness and plough and erected a small house and started to break up



Home of Jas. Chapman, Killarney, Man.

prairie on my homestead. We have always been favored with good crops in this district. The first four years we hauled our grain to Brandon, a distance of 60 miles. The Summer of 1886 the railway came in from Manitoba to Boissevain, which gave us a home market. Since that time the country has developed very rapidly, more than we had ever expected. We have good schools and churches all through the district, and the very best of roads for travel. A traveller coming along the Southern western branch of the C. P. R. from Borden to Deloraine is almost sure to remark upon the prosperity of that section of the country and the beautiful farms, houses and out-buildings. The farms are mostly all fenced in this district.

When I arrived here in the Spring of 1882, my bank account was very small, so I did not push the improvements on my homestead the first Summer, as I had to make some money to keep me through the first Winter so I did considerable ploughing for others to carry through until I got my first crop; and until the Summer of 1886 when the railway came in we were contented long as we were able to make a livelihood. Today I own 1320 acres of beautiful land, well fenced and good buildings on it, and a good stock of horses and cattle. I think the value of my personal property and chattels would come to about \$55,000, so I am quite satisfied with the results of my thirty years' farming in Manitoba.

night say that the average farmer has done equally as well all through Southern Manitoba. Our home town of Killarney is among the most thriving and up-to-date towns in Southern Manitoba. Mercantile lines are well represented and the buildings are of good structure, being mostly all stone or brick. The residence portion is well built and has beautiful trees. Killarney schools are of the best. Our Lake is quite a drawing card for summer tourists, supplying good fishing. We also have a Summer fair and the class of exhibits, including live stock and agricultural produce, would be a credit to any community. Yours very truly, JAS. CHAPMAN.

GEO. RANKIN

Geo. Rankin, the senior partner in Geo. Rankin & Sons, of Melrose Stock Farm, Oakner, came over from Scotland, direct to Winnipeg away back in 1880. He stopped in Winnipeg just long enough to buy a pair of oxen, a cow and a few supplies; then he started over land for Oak River, as it was then known, and settled on his present homestead. This homestead has since grown from the quarter-section to two and a half sections. Only one section, however, is farmed, the rest is rented. About 200 acres of this are put in grain, and half of this is wheat. Brome and western rye grass have been grown with some success, but late oats on new land is the favorite hay crop.

As a shepherd in Scotland, Mr. Rankin put in the early years of his life, but for eight years before coming to Canada he was dairying in Leith. His fondness for stock still clung to him, even in the wheat lands of Manitoba, and his first ambition was to get the farm stocked with cattle and sheep of the right type, even though they must be grades at first. For only two months since he settled on Melrose farm has it been without a purebred Shorthorn bull.

He started breeding purebred Shorthorns in 1888 with a bull and heifer of J. & W. B. Watt's breeding.



Barn on farm of Jas. Chapman, Killarney, Man.

From these he has built up the present herd of 60 head. Nothing but purebreds are kept now. Even his sheep have developed into a purebred Leicester flock, which he

finds hard to keep, owing to the demand from buyers. Clydesdales are the latest purebred stock to be added to the Melrose farm. In 1899 he started his stud of Clydes with a stallion purchased from J. C. Smith, and this horse is still kept at the farm. A year or two later a filly was purchased. Today, there are twenty-five purebred Clydesdales owning Melrose as home. Mr. Rankin finds no difficulty in disposing of his purebred stock, and always has his stables sold out each year. He believes that the breeders are going to have a period of progress at last. If the inquiry he has received for his stock lately is universal among breeders prices must rule higher for a time.

T. E. M. BANTING

Thos. E. M. Banting was born on a farm in Simcoe county, Ontario, and after working with his father as a youth and managing a 200-acre farm for himself for a



T. E. M. BANTING

while, came to Western Canada in 1887 and settled about three miles north of Wawanesa. Since then he has been farmer, stockman, storekeeper and elevator operator. He has 1600 acres of good, dark clay loam, and between burn-outs has had pretty fair stables for sheltering his stock. The railway line came rather close to him, and on different occasions he has suffered severe losses by fire.

Shorthorn cattle, Tamworth swine and Clydesdale horses have received attention at his hands. His herd of Shorthorns, however, was dispersed two years ago, as he considered he had enough to attend to without them. With pigs, he has long been prominent in show-rings. A few years ago his Tamworth herd won the diploma at Winnipeg, and swept the boards at New Westminster, where two carloads of his stock carried off \$400 in prizes. When the Dominion Fair was held in Winnipeg he won first with agricultural mare with foal at foot. At Portage la Prairie, as well as at local shows, he has been a prominent exhibitor and prize-winner. In Clydesdales a start was made in 1903, when he purchased three females. There were good stallions

in the district, and he reared some nice foals. The following year he bought ten more brood mares and also the stallion, Nick o' Time. At present he has about 20 choice Clydesdales.

In general agricultural practices Mr. Banting follows some methods that are worthy of note. Potato growing takes the place of summerfallow. Every year he has 40 to 50 acres in these tubers. This crop, combined with grass growing, he finds ideal in preparing the land for wheat. Rye grass is grown for seed with good returns. Each year manure is applied on from 75 to 125 acres. Mr. Banting considers that a great deal depends on the method of applying. He has two manure spreaders to avoid leaving large lumps. He used to hear that manure was a detriment, but found out that these large lumps were responsible for that fallacy. He likes to have it thoroughly rotted before spreading. During the winter months it is hauled to the field where it is to be used and piled to heat, making one heap from November to February, and then starting a new pile. Every load taken out is spread over the top of the pile. In this way it heats without any turning.

Reflecting on the livestock industry, Mr. Banting considers that too many farmers do not appreciate the importance of using purebred sires and staying with a breed consistently. He urges every man to practice intelligent selection and stay with the breed of his choice. The Manitoba Agricultural College, he says, can be depended on to educate the youth along proper lines. He favors the proposal that the government establish stockyards and abattoir in Winnipeg and also meat-chilling plants to help the cattle industry.

JAMES DUTHIE

The Scots have been in prominence among Manitoba pioneers. Among the long list of men from the Land of the Thistle who have pioneered on the prairies is James Duthie, well known in the Hartney district as a good neighbor, a good farmer and an all-round good citizen. Throughout the West he is known as a shrewd stockman and a competent judge of live stock.

Jas. Duthie was born in Bonnie Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, near Collynie, the home of his father and grandfather, and now the home of his famous cousin, William Duthie, one of the most renowned Shorthorn breeders in the world. It used to be the custom in Scotland, if there was a promising member of the family, he would be sent to college with the object of getting a call to the ministry. But our hero, instead of going to college, was sent to look after his father's flock and herd, a calling he was naturally fitted for and in which he has been a signal success. When the wanderlust came on, he left a good home and crossed the western wave, lured by the glamour of Canada. On reaching this country in the late seventies, this "canny chiel" from the Land of Cakes, proceeded to the Ontario Agricultural College to study Canadian methods of farming to satisfy his thirst for knowledge, and get on some Canadian polish. On finishing his college course he turned his face again towards the setting sun, and came west.

Thus it was about 30 years ago James Duthie took up land on the Souris plains, about 50 miles southwest

from Brandon, and he is there still. For a number of years, like his neighbors, he had to team his wheat miles to the nearest railway station. But if Mr. Duthie suffered from the hardships incidental to pioneer life there was never any evidence of it.

He now owns 1,280 acres, comprising a section of choice wheat land, and a section for stock on which there is good pasture and abundance of water all the year round. Part of the ranch land lies sheltered in the wooded valley of the Souris, and is an ideal place for stock. On the farm there are twelve miles of fence. He has two hobbies—clean farming and good stock. Part of his land has been cropped for 28 years, and there is neither stinkweed, wild oats, nor mustard on the farm. In grain, as in stock, he is striving at perfection, and has done his part to uphold the enviable reputation this portion of the province has enjoyed in the last 25 years in growing high-class wheat.



JAMES DUTHIE

Sittyton, Collynie and Uppermill are three of the best names in Shorthorn history, and as distances go in the Canadian West, these places are near each other. Mr. Duthie's young days, he had the opportunity of seeing the finest Shorthorns in Scotland. He learned to know the points of an animal at a good school. The men understood the science of cattle-breeding and cattle feeding. For the last 50 years the roast beef of England that has tickled the palates of wealthy lords and donors at Christmas has come out of Aberdeen.

Mr. Combie, of Tillfour; Capt. Barclay, the Craighall shanks and Capt. Marr were all men who knew how to handle cattle. But all these good men would not stay there. The country is overrun with them.

Mr. Duthie is classed as one of the best judges of stock in Manitoba. He is a lover of good stock, and always kept good stock, and has distributed throughout the West the right kind of Berkshires and Shorthorns. His present stock bull was bred in the herd of His Majesty King Edward, and is a high-toned fellow.

Mr. Duthie is a nearly perfect horseman. In his time he has used the shed—The and even He has grain, large l, stormy and sel in han grain, seeds, elevator and do The view o gas, an cold w are mo gossip. well ar maple, lar, an are sor dred y supply in a se house t are ne In r Libera assistant port, hi healthy education battle Bein help excepti them h stock o



Residence of W. D. Pattison, Newdale, Man.

Mr. Duthie aims at keeping a herd of about 75 head nearly all pure-bred. He also has a good stamp of work horses, and uses only registered sires of approved type. In implements he has everything from a corn harvester to a garden rake, and when his implements are not in use, they are not left lying around, but put in a good shed—and he has a good one.

The farm buildings are well planned and convenient, and everything is kept scrupulously clean and in order. He has both gasoline and wind power for elevating grain, chopping and such work, hay slings for filling a large loft, so there need be no exposure drawing feed in stormy weather. For his own convenience in shipping and selling stock, he has platform scales—and they come in handy for another purpose. He markets only clean grain, because he knows the buyer will not pay for weed seeds. The loads are all weighed before going to the elevator, and he is treated fairly in grade and weight, and does not go home swearing at the dockage.

The residence is substantial and commands a fine view on the Souris river. The house is lighted with gas, and has a hot water plant for heating, with hot and cold water throughout. The sanitary arrangements also are modern, and a telephone is installed for business or gossip. The garden and buildings are protected with well-arranged shelter-belts, composed of Caragana, maple, ash, elm, willow, cottonwood and Carolina poplar, and on the winding willow-fringed river bank there are some old patriarchs that were growing there a hundred years ago. On the farm there is wood enough to supply the district in the event of a coal famine. And in a secluded spot within three hundred yards of the house there has been a colony of beavers for years. They are never molested.

In religion, he is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Liberal. Much of his success in life is due to the able assistance of a wife of good judgment and able to support him in all his undertakings. They have a fine healthy family of boys and girls that are getting a sound education and a good home-training to fit them for the battle of life.

Being a good master, they have a good class of hired help. When men have left, it has been almost without exception to start farming for themselves. Some of them have been helped at the start with a few head of stock on very easy terms.

Although a good stockman, he is always busy, and has not taken time to give his personal attention to the fitting of stock for competition at the provincial fairs, and has made no effort in that direction, but he has patronized and encouraged the local shows very liberally. He has about a bushel of prize tickets, medals and diplomas. His services have been much sought after to act as judge of cattle, sheep and swine at some of the shows, and also as judge at plowing matches.

As councillor, school trustee and work of that sort he has done his share. He has been on the directorate of the Hartney Agricultural Society for 20 years, and for a number of years as Chairman. He is Vice-President of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, and a member of the advisory board of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

A. D. McCONNELL

The Hamiota district is noted for its enterprising farmers, its good farms, its substantial farm buildings and its high-grade livestock. Those who have been acquainted with that locality for twenty years or so do not hesitate to give much of the credit for this highly satisfactory state of affairs to the local agricultural society. For a decade and a half the subject of our sketch, A. D. McConnell, has been an enthusiastic member and official of that organization. He has held all positions—common member, secretary, treasurer, director and



A. D. McCONNELL

president—and says that it may not always be possible to see immediate results from efforts made and time sacrificed through agricultural society work, but if the motives are right, there is sufficient in it all to justify any man in saying it is worth while.

A. D. McConnell is an Ontario-born Canadian. For some years about the time he came to be appreciated as being able to do a man's work, he belonged to that great class so common in Ontario a quarter of a century or

more ago. He was a hired man. Having served an apprenticeship in this way at pretty small pay, he migrated to the Northwest in 1881. He settled in the Hamiota district and it satisfied him so well that he never decided to move. Setbacks and disheartening experiences common to pioneering in this country fell to his lot from time to time, but he stayed on the soil, feeling certain that all would be well. He often laughs now over his rashness in going 50 miles from a railway and putting in crop without figuring the difficulties he would meet in hauling grain that distance with oxen as his only motive power for heavy loads. In fact, he now says such procedure was stupid. However he did it, and he did not fail to make good as a farmer. He is convinced that no country under the sun gives returns for hard work like the Canadian West. He now has 960 acres, some of which has been cropped almost 30 years.

Mr. McConnell's connection with agricultural society work led other agricultural society workers to honor him. In 1910, when the agricultural societies' association was organized, he was elected to the board of directors. The next year he was elected president of the provincial organization for 1911. In addition to attending to his home and his large farm, he feels it his duty to give part of his best self to furthering the usefulness of such institutions. He also has been a director and president of the local grain growers' association.

Manitoba Agricultural College always has had his support. At present he considers this young institution the greatest influencing agency in helping all lines of farm work and in establishing a higher standard for everything connected with agriculture.

Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have raised a family of four girls and two boys. One of the sons is married and lives across the king's highway from his father. A daughter also is married and lives in Regina. Another daughter teaches school. The remaining members of the family are still at home.

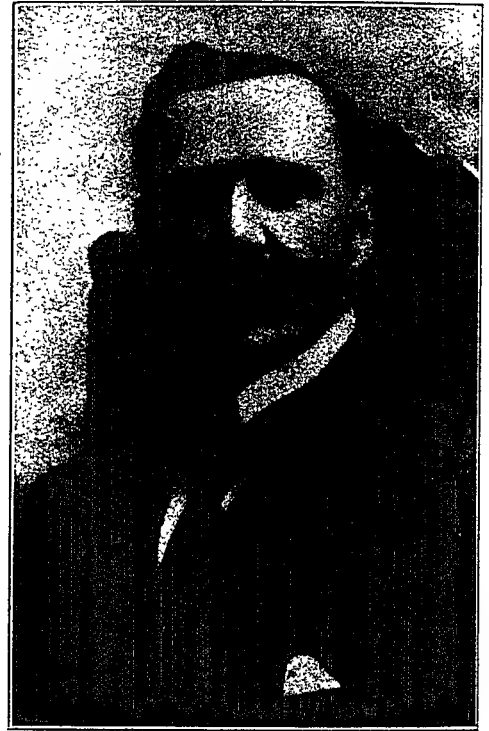
GEORGE ALLISON

George Allison first saw the light of day on a farm near the town of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. Now, Kilmarnock is something of a town, and thinks it has something of a history. Ten chances to one every Kilmarnockonian you meet will claim that Scotland's great lyric poet was born there, but, of course, he wasn't, biographers of the versatile Robbie being agreed that he was born at Ayr. Mr. Allison wouldn't stay in the burg of his birth, and in 1882 came to Canada. A year was spent around Toronto, and, then, in 1883, he came to the West, homesteading near what is now Burnbank, in Manitoba.

Born to a love of good stock, Mr. Allison could not long content himself with the kind of farming incident to homesteading. There flowed in his veins the blood of the men who had had a hand in the making of Scotland's three leading breeds of cattle and her one great breed of draft horses. Naturally, he drifted into stock. In 1887 the first purchase of purebred Shorthorns was made, the first lot being bought in the East.

Later, other breeding stuff was purchased from the Millers and other breeders in the East and in Manitoba. The Shorthorn herd now numbers twenty or so.

About 1900 Mr. Allison decided that the time had come for him to go into sheep. He wanted them on the farm to keep down weeds; also it occurred to him that other farmers would soon be wanting sheep for the very same thing, and that if he had a bunch of purebred



GEORGE ALLISON

well graded sheep, he'd be able to take advantage of the demand to his own profit. And it has pretty nearly worked out that way too. He bought his first Leicester down near Mitchell, Ont., and has been adding to the flock until he now has about 100 head. Mr. Allison has made money out of sheep, both purebred and mutton. He usually kills his lambs and wethers at home, selling the mutton to hotels and private customers, who appreciate and are willing to pay for a high class article. Of cattle, Mr. Allison aims to fatten a dozen steers or so each winter, which, with the purebreds, are enough for the help available. The farm, it must be remembered, is operated primarily as a grain farm. It comprises 800 acres, of which one-quarter section is fenced securely for pasturing the purebred stock.

Mr. Allison has occupied a number of positions of honor and trust in the agricultural and livestock organizations of his locality and province. He was president of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association in 1909; president of the Sheep and Swine Breeder's Association in 1908, and has been a director almost continually on one or the other of these two associations ever since he started in purebred stock. He is president of the Elkhorn Agricultural Society, for 15 years president of the St. Andrew's Society of Elkhorn, and for about the same number of years councillor of Ward

Also, since it was opened, he has been postmaster at Burnbank. Mr. Allison has a family of six boys, all farming in the neighborhood of the original homestead or at home. He is a firm believer in the necessity for live stock on the farm, and believes that the future holds rich possibilities for the breeder of purebred cattle, sheep and swine.

JAMES MORROW

Once said an Irishman to a fellow countryman: "Who were your ancestors?" "And what might that be?" says Flannigan. "Why the people you sprung from, to be sure." "Be gorrah, the Flannigans never sprung from anyone. They always sprung at them." And whereat, if the story were continued, we presume they had a set-to. The jokelet is offered as introductory to the remark we wanted to make that James Morrow, of La Riviere, pioneer and successful citizen, springs of North of Ireland parentage, and belongs to a class of Irish-Canadians of whom we cannot have too many in this country. The original Morrows came from the North of Ireland back in the early thirties of last century, and settled in the county of Argenteuil, in the province of Quebec. Here the father took up farming, and here in 1857 the son, James, was born. They continued living in Quebec until 1868, when the family moved to Huron county, Ontario, where they resided for some ten or eleven years.

In the spring of 1879 the family came to the Canadian West, reaching Emerson, then the gateway city of the West land, on April first of that year. On the seventh of the same month James picked his homestead, four miles from what is now the town of La Riviere, and settled down to the usual experiences of homesteading, which some strangely believe merely involves the tilling of the earth's surface and then waiting around to watch it laugh back the golden grain. In practice, of course, it wasn't exactly that way, but the fancy is a pleasant one to indulge.

It was livestock in those days that proved the mainstay in prairie farming. Mr. Morrow became early convinced of the necessity of establishing a herd of cattle, and after a few years went in for purebred Shorthorns. The first of these he purchased from J. S. Robson, of Manitou, and subsequently other registered stock was brought from Ontario. From about 1890 to 1900 he had a good-sized herd, but, in the period since then, less attention has been given to stock-raising and more to grain farming, though Mr. Morrow strongly advises anyone starting on a homestead to as quickly as possible procure a few head of cattle, as they are a crop that frost, hail or drought cannot completely deprive one of returns from.

The homestead of 1879 has now grown into a fine farm of 640 acres, of which 550 acres are under cultivation, the remainder being natural pasture. The soil is a black loam on a clay subsoil, underlaid with shale, a productive and readily worked soil. At first, this farm was cropped without any particular system, save such as was involved in the endeavor to get from it each year all the grain that it was capable of producing. Mr.

Morrow, however, early recognized the fact that the fertility of his farm could not be permanently maintained by following the system of continuous grain growing. Hence, when the virgin productiveness became somewhat subdued, he introduced the summerfallowing system, and more recently still modified that system by seeding 20 or 30 acres to timothy each year. He has had remarkably satisfactory results from timothy, find-



JAMES MORROW

ing that the sod solidifies the soil, puts fibre into it and prevents drifting. The practice is to take two crops of hay, then break and seed to wheat.

Mr. Morrow has held a large number of public and honorary offices since his settlement in the West. He has been reeve of Louise municipality off and on for 20 years or more, which office he holds at present. He has been a director of Mountain No. 2 Agricultural Society since its organization, and is secretary-treasurer of the Percheron Horse Syndicate at La Riviere. Always taking a deep interest in every movement to better the condition of the farmer, Mr. Morrow took an active part in the organization of the Patrons of Industry, when that association of farmers flourished back in the nineties, and in the Dominion elections in 1896 was the candidate of the Patrons in the electoral district of Lisgar.

If Mr. Morrow's thirty odd years' experience in farming in the West were crystallized into a bit of advice to the homesteaders and beginners of the present day, it would be to scatter their interests as much as possible, not to bank altogether on one crop, but to raise stock as well as grain.

WM. IVERACH

There are hundreds of men in this broad Canadian West who were obliged to put up with years of adversity. Those who stayed with it and used their heads prospered, and now can justly lay claim to a goodly share of this world's treasures. More than that, most of them have enjoyed themselves in comfortable homes for a

decade or more. English and Scotch and Irish and Canadians of British blood dot the prairies, and they have interesting tales of the early days.

When Wm. Iverach reached the Miniota district in 1884 he had 35 cents and a sound body, with a good



WM. IVERACH

head and willing hands. At present he could sell out and pocket at least half as many thousand dollars as he had cents to start on.

It was about the middle of the sixties when the subject of this sketch was born on a farm in Caithness, Scotland. He was still in his teens when he reached Western Canada in 1884. A little progress had been made by 1888, and he and a younger brother purchased a pair of Clydesdale mares with which to do farm work properly. After overcoming various trying experiences prosperity began to come. They harvested a good crop, and from that on did fairly well. After a time the brothers "dissolved partnership."

Always a lover of good stock—and a Scotchman—Wm. Iverach turned his attention to Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. At present he has 15 horses and between 30 and 40 choice Shorthorns.

For the future he advocates any system of farming that calls for a good proportion of roots, fodder, corn and pasture. He feels certain that Manitoba must develop into a livestock country. Newcomers are advised not to buy more than they can pay for, to deal only with men who are known to be honest and honorable, to work every day except Sunday, to make some improvement every year, and to go in for livestock, using only the best males that can be had. He credits his success to the fact that he has kept stock, thus enabling him to hire his help for the whole year.

Mr. and Mrs. Iverach have a family of two girls and two boys. They are still young and receiving a proper

education. In fact, Mr. Iverach is an enthusiast of education, both week-day and Sunday. In church and Sunday school work he is always in evidence. For 25 years he has been school trustee and everyone who attends the annual convention of the trustees in Winnipeg recognizes him as a sound thinker and a man who is anxious for the general uplift of the people.

L. I. COX

From office desk to the study of law and from thence to farming and more farming tells the story of L. I. Cox, senior partner of the farming firm of Cox Brothers. He is of English parentage, born in Yorkshire. When still a mere youth he reached Winnipeg on September 15, 1881, and therefore was in time to witness the excitement incident to the big boom of those days, as well as the disastrous flood that followed. Winnipeg was not much of a place at that time, and the Cox family had an interesting time. Everything a human had to buy was high in price, and wages were very low. In fact, it was difficult to make both ends meet financially.

Young Cox's health failed after he had spent a few years as stenographer, office clerk and law student. Like all other wise men whose health fail, he took to the land. For two years he had an interest in a herd of cattle and lived on a farm in Kildonan. Then in 1891 he rented a farm. Sixteen years ago he and his brother, P. I.



L. I. COX

Cox, bought a quarter-section. They prospered, but could not make great headway, because of the difficulties experienced in trying to purchase more land. In 1901 they had a bumper crop. They sold out—all except the carload of their best stock and some effects. They bought 240 acres in the Bagot district, and settled there in 1903. Part of the land was weedy, so they spent

couple of years cleaning up. In 1905 they rented a farm on shares, and in 1906 purchased another. By 1909 they were able to buy 240 acres more. By 1910 all this land Cox Bros. try hard to farm right. The production of clean grain is the first aim. Last year they succeeded so well that they were able to load direct over the loading platform without having any loss. Dry farming is the secret. Seeding to grasses is favored. The farm now comprises 640 acres. Most of it is a good loam on clay subsoil. Almost all of it has been broken during the last five years. The crop is regulated according to the condition of the land as well as the condition of the markets. Success is credited to no particular line. One year wheat seems to be king, and later something else brings the bulk of the profits. Newcomers are advised to start right on livestock, to use manure, to grow grass for hay and pasture, to practise dry farming for wheat, and to summer-fallow after the fourth crop from breaking and do it right.

W. H. ENGLISH

W. H. English was raised on a farm in the county of Wellington, being born there back in the sixties. Wellington county was at that time one of the best known purebred livestock communities in the Dominion, in America. Its herds of Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, and studs of Clydesdales, founded by the



W. H. ENGLISH

men and the descendants of the men who hewed the country from the forest primeval, and named it after the "Iron Duke," was famous the continent over in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and the father of Mr. English was one of those who early went in for the breeding of purebreds in Wellington county. He was a noted breeder of sheep, and also gave attention

to cattle, horses and hogs. When W. H. left the home farm in April, 1884, and set his face towards the west-land, he had received a training in farming, as they understood the art in Ontario, and in breeding and caring for stock, such as few young men in that day or in this can lay claim to. He settled at Harding, Man., and the farm he took up twenty-six years ago has grown to a holding 800 acres—800 acres of choice, deep, black loam soil well equipped with buildings, famed primarily for the production of grain, but more famed for its Shorthorns and Yorkshires than it is for its wheat, and it is famed some for that, too.

Mr. English has been on the directorate of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, or the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association, almost without exception for years. He was president of the Cattle Breeders' two years ago, and has served the Swine Breeders' in the same capacity. As a breeder, his success is to be attributed to an inherited love of the work and a training in youth which enabled him to use the life's experience of another successful breeder to the building up of his own enterprise. To this add a natural desire to learn everything to be learned about the business he is engaged in, and you have the keynote to this breeder's success. In connection here it might be mentioned that fifteen years ago, feeling that the systematic study of animal husbandry would benefit him in his business, Mr. English took up and completed a home-study course in this branch, and has found the knowledge gained thereby worth many times over what the course cost.

J. J. RING

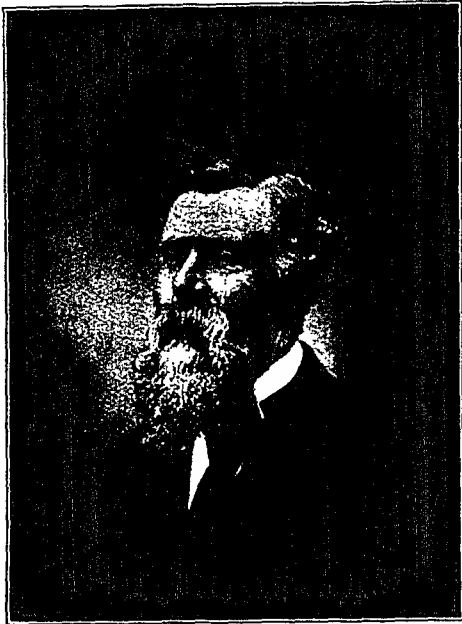
J. J. Ring is Irish, born in the South of Ireland about 60 years ago. Before he came out of childhood days he was in Canada. As a youth he was a cooper, and plied his trade in towns and villages in the Ottawa Valley, his father having settled near Ottawa. Off and on he did a little farming; he also handled an axe and became adept at cutting down trees and hewing timber. His knowledge of farming was enough to lead him to conclude he could plow. After this start in life he came to the Canadian West in 1879. The late Hon. Thos. Greenway was in the party, and S. A. Bedford, now Professor Bedford, was the man who located Greenway, Ring and Company at Crystal City. The subject of this sketch had no cash, so he sold an insurance policy and got money to bring him to Manitoba to get a homestead and pre-emption. Fortune didn't favor him on the start, and at the end of three years he had not the wherewithal to settle for the pre-emption, but fortune did favor him in making it possible for him to get three years' extension of time.

The first thing Mr. Ring did when he decided to make a home for himself, was plant trees for shelter. When he was taking out timber for his buildings, small growths were kept for planting. Attention has been paid to this feature ever since, and now his home is well protected by shelter-belts and wind breaks.

Newcomers are advised to spend a couple of seasons with a practical farmer; otherwise they lose by having to learn by experience, unless they are trained farmers.

Settlers from the farms of the east, he considers, can prosper by adopting the methods they have followed. Those who have cash are advised to purchase stock. In buildings and equipment a start must be made on a small scale.

Mr. Ring now has 800 acres of land and a fine home in which he and his good wife have raised four girls and three boys. The girls all have received a liberal public and high school training. One son is a lawyer; another



J. J. RING

other took two years at Manitoba Agricultural College, entering that institution with the first class in 1906. He now is partner with his father on the farm. The younger son is still at public school. The intention is to give him a full course at the agricultural college.

The municipal council had Mr. Ring at the table for years. With the exception of one term he has been school trustee for three decades. He has done much to improve school grounds, and favors school consolidation and compulsory education.

GAVIN STRANG

Thirteen years of experience on a homestead far removed from railways, and then a purchase of a half-section in Dauphin district in 1895 tells the story of Gavin Strang's whereabouts in the Canadian West. He was born near Glasgow shortly after last century was half spent, and put in his days on a farm until the prairies of Canada attracted him in 1882. How he happened to wander away to the Touchwood Hills, perhaps no one knows. However, he got there and prospered on a homestead.

There were not many wheat fields on the prairies in 1882, when Mr. Strang meandered by ox team from Portage la Prairie to Touchwood, a distance of 350 miles. The journey lasted for thirty days, and the course was along the old Saskatchewan trail, now pretty well replaced by the Grand Trunk Pacific. Only one

known settler was located west of Fort Ellis, Birtle. For 13 years Mr. Strang and his family suffered the privations incident to lack of railways, schools and churches, with conditions, of course, gradually improving. He was eighty miles from Qu'Appelle, greater distances from other places of any importance. He has vivid pictures from actual experience of exciting times during the Northwest Rebellion, and he himself says, still carries his scalp.

These years of strenuous pioneering did not generate a love for Saskatchewan that was strong enough to him. In 1895 a two-hundred-mile jaunt across the prairie took him back to Manitoba, and he settled on a section at Dauphin. All improvements made at Touchwood were sacrificed, and a fresh start made. It was the first day of June when he settled on this 320 acres of C. P. R. land, now providing a comfortable home. The following year the C. N. R. line was put in. Mr. Strang considered he was in luck when the site of Dauphin proved to be but two miles distant. He still owns the half-section homesteaded in Saskatchewan, and recent railway extensions have made it well worth possessing.

Experience has induced him to advise that it is better to buy land in a satisfactory location than to get nothing and wait half a lifetime for railroads to come in and educational facilities to be established. He considers that wheat raising becomes less certain further west. He practices what he preaches, and therefore moved east to Manitoba.

General farming, with considerable attention to dairying, have been responsible for the progress of the Strang family. Wheat has been the main crop. He has endeavored to raise all his own horses. One mare has reared three teams in seven years, and all are working. With a heavy black soil he has found it impossible to make good use of the plow. Light plowing in the fall and deeper in the spring is considered sufficient.



Barn of John Moffat, Pilot Mound, Man.

practice. Very little use is made of the summer fallow. In 1909 an excellent crop of corn was grown. Intense seed caused disappointment last season. However, alfalfa advocates this crop as a solution of the feed problem. Alfalfa has been tried and with results that are encouraging. Manure made on the farm is spread during the winter months.

Mr. and Mrs. Strang have a family of six girls and four boys. Two of the former have second-class

illies and teach school. Others are well on with their tudies. Good use is being made of the consolidated school with vans conveying pupils from the surrounding district.

The Scotch have kept Mr. Strang in the president's chair of Dauphin St. Andrew's Society for two years. For a like term he has been president of the local agricultural society, and formerly was a director for seven or eight years. He also is president of the local Grain Growers' Association. His belief is that farmers should realize that theirs is a work that calls for business ability. Rural telephones always have been supported, on the ground that farmers need this convenience as much as do other business men. At present he makes good use of a telephone installed in his residence, with connections with the provincial lines.

JAMES MILLIKEN

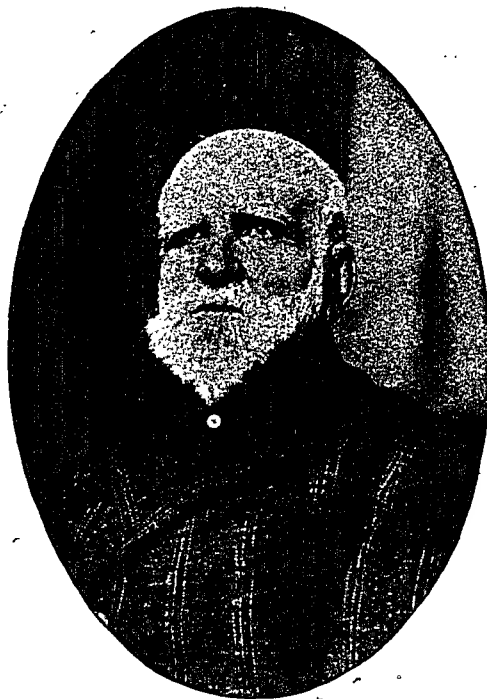
About the middle of last century on a farm in Berwickshire, Scotland, Jas. Milliken first saw the light of day. As he grew up, a great love for horses, cattle, sheep and swine developed. In the fall of 1883 he arrived in Canada, and landed in Brandon, November 10. He located on Pipestone Creek, and proceeded to try his fortune at making a home. The second year he had good prospects. The area cropped produced 700 bushels of wheat. However, over half of it was so badly frozen that it was not marketable. He fed it to cows, oxen and hens. For three hundred bushels he found a market by hauling it to Virden, 24 miles away, by ox power. The price was 35 cents a bushel. In 1886 he again had bright prospects. In fact, he thought he was becoming prosperous. But the fine crop was stacked ready to thresh when a huge prairie fire brought calamity. Jumping a 60-foot fire-guard, the flames licked the stacks, buildings and everything save one box in which were a few valuables. It happened that two cattle had been sold in Virden a few days previous, and \$27 remained to be paid on these, so he had that much on which to make a fresh start.

Advice then offered freely, was to the effect that he should leave the country—but he assured them he had to deal with which to reach new pastures.

In 1887, again the growing season gave crops that were a delight to any grain-grower. Fortune favored James Milliken, and threshing returns of 2,500 bushels gave him on his feet. He bought a pair of horses to take the place of oxen for special work, and also got a flock of ewes. Indeed, he felt wealthy. A whole section of land is now kept in good condition. One quarter has been fenced for fifteen years, and now a thousand posts are ready for further fencing. Mixed farming has been the watchword. An endeavor has been made to have a regular crop rotation. During recent years summerfallowing is being curtailed and more use made of grasses, which can be pastured for two years. Following the breaking of the sod he grows wheat; then oats and barley; then vetches, peas, potatoes, turnips, and then barley and oats seeded down again. The mixture of grass recommended comprises 8 pounds rye grass, 2 pounds timothy and 2 pounds alsike clover.

Mr. Milliken's start in livestock is almost as interest-

ing as his experiences in grain-growing. His first cow cost him \$75.00. She was rather wild by nature, and he found it necessary to tether her firmly. In her efforts to get free she broke her neck. Then he bought another cow for another \$75—but got a cat thrown in. (But those were the days when cats in Manitoba were worth \$1.00 each.) The herd increased. Sheep and hogs were added. In every instance only choice animals were wanted. For over twenty years a purebred bull has been kept. A few years ago at the animal sale at Brandon



JAMES MILLIKEN

he paid the top price for a choice Shorthorn on which he had set his heart. He also has a purebred Clydesdale stallion. Over 50 head of cattle and 16 to 20 horses are found on his farm every year. About ten cows form the dairy herd.

One boy and five girls have grown up in the home. The son assists on the farm. Three of the daughters are married to farmers in the neighborhood.

Mr. Milliken has not aspired to public office. However, he has had an influence for good in the neighborhood. His example along mixed farming lines and special attention to livestock has been followed by many. He has been a director of Virden Agricultural Society for twelve years, and school trustee for several terms.

Despite the difficulties encountered in the early days, the Milliken family prospered. A cosy home and 640 acres of good soil compare favorably in the Reston district with other holdings. It required perseverance and much hard work. But it is the old story: The man who labors honestly and never says DIE, wins out.

W. J. McCOMB

Mr. McComb comes from Eastern Ontario stock, having been born, brought up and put through his first experience of farming on a farm in Hastings county. He came West in 1892, and settled on his present place,

near Beresford, Manitoba. Right from the start he went in for mixed farming, and the success of his venture is good evidence of the soundness of this type of farming as practiced on prairie soils and under Western conditions. He started into mixed farming by taking cows on shares, and now owns and farms 640 acres, on which up-to-date methods are followed, and high class livestock play a large part in making up returns from the business. The cropping system followed is somewhat along this line: An acreage is seeded to timothy and rye grass each year. Two crops of hay are taken, and the field pastured for one or two years. It is then broken and seeded to grain. Thus new land, practically, is available each year for cropping. All the manure



W. J. McCOMB

made on the place is applied to the land, a manure spreader being used to save labor and more efficiently spread the manure. The owner makes it a rule to save all the straw possible to transform into barnyard manure, and return it to the soil. Last spring a few acres were seeded to alfalfa, which came through the summer in first-class shape and looked promising when the snow fell. If it survives the winter successfully it is Mr. McComb's intention to seed an additional 20 acres to this rich and heavy cropping legume. He is strongly convinced from what he has seen of alfalfa growing in the Western States, and to a small extent in Manitoba, that the plant will stand our winters and produce as abundantly as it does further south. Winter fodder for stock is provided by growing from 20 to 30 acres of oats for green feed. Mr. McComb finds green oats one of the cheapest and most satisfactory fodders he can use in cattle-feeding, aiming in growing them to accomplish the two-fold purpose of securing a palatable and nutritious winter roughage, and at the same time rid his soil of weeds.

Purebred livestock receive a good deal of attention on Maple Lane Farm. The owner's fancy runs to Red Polled, the well-known breed of dual-purpose. The pure-bred herd numbers around 50 head, and is topped by the unbeaten bull Major Bragg. The showing performance of these cattle has been a most creditable one, Mr. McComb winning last year at the Winnipeg Exhibition the prize offered for the best herd bred in the West. The farm carries also a fair herd of Yorkshires, a number of purebred sows kept, from which stock is reared for breeding purposes.

Mr. McComb's experience in farming is one of the most encouraging to those who advocate and practice mixed farming. He started practically at the beginning has acquired a farm of sufficient area to occupy his attention without any part of the business being neglected and is proceeding along lines calculated to maintain the fertility of his soil, keep it free of weeds and serve some of its virgin fruitfulness for the generations that are to come—a thing creditable for any man to himself to. Besides, there is the deeper satisfaction that comes to every true farmer and lover of Nature in having about him specimens of the best in the breed of livestock to which his fancy runs.

WM. MONTGOMERY

When William Montgomery migrated to Manitoba in 1877 he was a few years shy of twenty. With his parents, his brothers and sisters, the journey was made Northern Pacific from Duluth. In those days people who were attracted to Prairie Canada came by flat-bottomed boats down the Red River, either to Fisher's Landing or Moorehead. From the former place to Emerson was an interesting trip for the Montgomery family. They were off on a friendless bank on a Sunday morning, September 20. A couple of days were spent fitting out with wagon and provisions. They required two days and a half to cover the 65 miles between Emerson and the homestead, near the present town of Miami and four miles north of the town of Nelsonville.

That was where Wm. Montgomery, a lad in his teens, started farming on 320 acres of good Manitoba land. He is of Irish parentage, born in Perth county, Ontario, and did all kinds of work that falls to the lot of an active boy in old Ontario farm life. His equipment for a start on the prairies comprised a yoke of oxen, a wagon, a breaking plow and a stove. Of course, like other boys, he considered himself wealthy with so much.

Timber was rather plentiful, so the first move was to cut logs and put up a house for winter protection. Sheathing and shingles were hauled from Emerson on an ox wagon. Fortune favored them with a mild winter, and wagons could be used without difficulty.

As spring opened the chief anxiety was regarding crop acreage. Twenty acres furnished a fair harvest. This was cut and put into stacks; but, alas, like hundreds of others in the early days, the whole season

born finished in an hour or so in the teeth of a cruel prairie fire.

In 1879 he was obliged to make a fresh start. Feed and seed had to be bought. He fared very well for a time, but in 1882 a fine crop was caught by early frosts, and what, under ordinary conditions, would have been



WM. MONTGOMERY

No. 1 Northern, was changed to a feed in a night. Financially, therefore, he made slow progress. But he stuck to it, for the simple reason that there was nothing to which he could turn his hand and do better. He has not regretted that he stuck. At present he has a comfortable home with good stable and granary on his 320 acres. Each year finds 200 acres under cultivation. Under ordinary conditions he has good crops. His name has been prominent among seed fair winners, and he considers weeds an enemy that must be kept down at any cost.

This half-section comprises both clay and sandy loam. He believes in the good old summerfallow, and does it right in his fight with weeds. Two crops of wheat follow the summerfallow, and then coarse grains for a season or two, with seeding to grass or again in summerfallow. Canadian thistles have become serious in the locality, and he has learned that if these are not kept in check his labor is in vain. For the future he advocates seeding down some of the land that has been cropped longest and leaving it in grass for a number of years.

Progress is credited largely to grain growing. However, a fair collection of stock of all kinds has been kept for a number of years.

Mr. Montgomery likes to look back on his pioneer days and tell of the slow trips to Emerson after provisions. Night was spent wherever they happened to be when day was gone. If they left home on Monday morning most of the week was gone before they got back. The post

office was "only" 20 miles away, where Carman now is located. The mail was got about every two weeks.

Like others of the early settlers, he has sound advice for newcomers. To those who go homesteading, he says: Don't go too far back from the railway; perform only such duties as are required by the land regulations until the railway comes closer; in the rigorous winter climate of this part of America, human beings are not intended to withstand the hardships of teaming grain in winter.

When the Miami Agricultural Society was organized, some five years ago, Mr. Montgomery was selected as president, and he has been kept there ever since. He also is a director in the Farmers' Elevator Co., and has been school trustee for several years. The family consists of three daughters, the eldest of whom is married. The other two received business college training.

R. L. LANG

Robert L. Lang is a Manitoba farmer, who would not think of farming without livestock of different kinds around him. A visit to his place or a glance at the hog or sheep pens at some of the shows of the West proves that he keeps the right kind. He also loves trees and has some of the finest spruces to be seen in the Canadian



R. L. LANG

West. His buildings are well sheltered and beautified by avenues of trees and shrubs.

It was back in the sixties that Mr. Lang first saw the light of day on his father's farm in Huron county, Ont. In the spring of 1882 he came West and settled on the shores of Oak Lake. For a couple of years he has been across the line feeding steers and hogs in the corn belt. Since then his time has been devoted to mixed farming on about 500 acres of rich loam. He also married a good

wife, who assisted him in bringing up six girls and two boys, all of whom have been given a fair chance to make good.

Shorthorn cattle, Oxford sheep and Berkshire swine are most in prominence around Mr. Lang's barns and fields. A foundation for the herd of cattle was bought in the late eighties from Donald Alexander, of Brigdon, and Thos. Russell, of Exeter. Heifers also were bought from Messrs. Sharman and Shanks, Manitoba breeders. He also established a good bunch of Berkshires, and at the first Industrial Exhibition in Winnipeg was a successful exhibitor of both classes of stock. For two years in succession he has won diplomas at Winnipeg for his Berkshires. Last year at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon his pigs took a big share of the prizes offered. At local fairs also he has exhibited continuously with great success. Sales have been made to many parties scattered over the West, so that stock from "Spruce Bank Farm" have done considerable to help the livestock industry.

For a number of years attention has been paid to steer feeding. Low prices made it hard to make money at it for a time, but in Mr. Lang's opinion the outlook now is very bright. He favors the establishment of meat chilling plants by the government to encourage the bringing to market of stock in normal condition at an earlier age than is possible when catering to the present export trade. With forty Shorthorns and grades, an equal number of Berkshires, a dozen Oxfords and some fine bronze turkeys, Mr. Lang is in position to reap profits from the livestock industry.

For about twenty years Mr. Lang has been school trustee. He also is a director of the Oak Lake Agricultural Society and a member of the executive of the Provincial Livestock Association.

W. H. ELFORD

Away back before the middle of last century, W. H. Elford, now of Carman, Man., was born on a farm in Durham county, Ont. Those Durham county farmers were an enthusiastic lot. Local shows and plowing matches saw much keen rivalry. As far as W. H. Elford was concerned, a chief delight constituted a test at skill in handling the plow. His most formidable competitor was Robert Beith, now Senator Beith. He did not always win from the senator, but he at least carried off a good share of the prizes. But even the congenial surroundings in Durham could not hold the subject of this sketch. He had helped his father for years, and then had charge of the home farm. In 1883, however, he came to the Canadian West. He had a few hundred dollars and some effects. He brought with him three horses, a cow and a wagon, and located near Carman, renting the farm he now lives on and owns along with surrounding acres. Forethought led him to bring along a tent. In this he lived for some eight months while a house was being erected. Lumber had to be hauled twelve miles, and although the teaming was done in July, it was necessary to build brush portages across some low places. But cultivation and less copious rains

have worked a change in that locality and no one complains of too much moisture now.

When W. H. Elford started there were a few neighbors ready with advice. He was informed that if he got wheat in by May 24 he was safe. However, a severe frost on September 7, 1883, convinced him that for a year at least the advice was not sound. Jack spoiled what otherwise would have been a profitable turn for his first season. Only a very little was available, even as feed. However, he got 50 acres prepared for 1884, in which year he had a yield of over 30 bushels to the acre. He had no granary, so the old tent again came in for good use. R. P. Roblin, now Premier of Manitoba, happened to be the local grain dealer. He bought a carload of Mr. Elford's wheat at an advance of 4 cents over the market price for a seed firm, on the understanding that it was to be specially cleaned. The



W. H. ELFORD

was 46 cents a bushel. But wheat values advanced during the winter, and the following spring the screenings brought 75 cents a bushel. But everything considered Mr. Elford has had few serious setbacks. On only five seasons has he had below 20 bushels of an average yield on his wheat land.

Livestock also receives attention at the hands of W. H. Elford. He always loves a good horse. In pure breeding he has had some hard luck. However, at present he has some nice home-bred and imported Clydesdales and an imported Hackney stallion. The imported animals are from such sires as Prince Thomas, Mercur and Ascot. He also has Dunure Marquis, sired by Moncrief Marquis.

His advice to newcomers is to keep out of debt, as less absolutely unavoidable. If possible, he says, get out of obligation in regard to implements, and do not discard a machine because it does not work well. He also urges the advisability of clean, pure seed, and the cropping of a moderate acreage under thorough cultivation, rather than a greater number of acres half done. Then, he says begin seeding down early to keep humus in the soil, and get stock as soon as possible.

Mr. Elford now has three half-sections instead of a small rented farm. Bluffs have been allowed to stand

here and there for shelter, and the home is well surrounded by trees. He and his good wife raised five daughters and three sons. Two of the boys live each on one of the half-sections, and the other is railroading. Agricultural society work and all kinds of agricultural education have had his sympathy and his assistance.

SAMUEL HUGHES

Born on a farm in Durham county, Ontario, in the early seventies; came to the Canadian West in 1890, with little or no cash; now a prosperous farmer and a member of the provincial legislature of Manitoba. This in brief, shows how Samuel Hughes, of Grand View, has prospered. Common public school education and a course in business college gave him some equipment for going about his work in a businesslike way. Being born and raised on a farm, he naturally turned his attention to agriculture. For several years after arriving on the prairies he was handicapped because of lack of money. The lot of the hired man was chosen in preference to homesteading. For seven years he experienced what only hired men are acquainted with. However, he was on the Carberry plains—that helped some to make his lot easy. Besides, he was rather fortunate in being employed with men, not slave-drivers. These years found his services in demand by farmers on these well known plains. Then Neepawa farmers knew him for three years, and for a like term he did his best to raise good crops in the Arden district.

In these years of apprenticeship he learned considerable about farming in the Canadian West. More than this, he has saved some money, and feeling that he could farm about as well as those who had "bossed" him, a purchase was made at Grand View. At present Mr. Hughes farms a section of land with clay subsoil and 18 to 24 inches of black loam on top. It was pretty well treed with poplar and willow scrub. In addition to the main farm he has a quarter-section of land not yet under cultivation.

What this man has done others can do. How has he done it? By honest and intelligent effort. Experiences have told him that mixed farming is what is needed—even in this country noted as being primarily a grain producer. A crop rotation, comprising wheat, oats, barley, wheat and timothy is being worked out. The summerfallow is largely discarded, more attention being paid to timothy as the seasons pass. On summer-fallowed land grains are sown to give pasture in late season. No doubt lessons on timothy growing instead of summerfallows were learned in the Neepawa district.

In livestock, special attention is paid to horses and hogs. He has nine purebred Clydesdales. A start was made four years ago with four mares. On these he used the best Clydesdale stallion within reach. Now he has six brood mares, three of which are purebred. No difficulty has been experienced in getting the mares to breed, and he seldom loses a foal. In 1909-10, five foals were raised, and in 1908, six. Some of have been disposed of when weaned at \$200. However, he does not advise selling at this age, unless financial circumstances

or lack of food supply compel it. Mixed feeds are used, and not too much grain.

Hog-raising is relied upon as a very profitable feature of farming. Speaking about hogs, Mr. Hughes says there is too great a tendency for men to go out of this line when prices fall a little. They should stay with it. His experience has shown that on the average a farmer has good profit at 5 1-2 or 6 cents a pound at point of shipment. The chief trouble is in getting satisfactory help—and it requires careful hands to look after pigs and get best results.

In recent years Mr. Hughes has been placed in public offices. In 1903 he was councillor of Langford Municipality. Grand View elected him to the council board in 1906. He has served two terms as reeve of the same municipality. Last summer when the Conservatives of Gilbert Plains wanted a man to carry their standards in the provincial contest they selected Hughes—and he won.

DUNCAN HENDERSON

Early-day experiences in the Canadian West differ greatly in detail. A few seem to have had comparatively smooth sailing. Duncan Henderson, the subject of this sketch, can give about as much in the way of



DUNCAN HENDERSON

real entertainment, provoked by pioneer experiences, as any man in this part of America. He was worth nothing when he came—that is, he had no cash, but like others mentioned in this series, he had a big strong frame, willing hands and a determination to win that does not know failure. Those who read about his experiences, think of his present standing and study his methods will be stimulated to greater effort in connection with farming operations.

It was back in the early sixties that Mr. Henderson first saw the light of day away down in Carleton county,

Ontario. As a youth he worked in woollen mills at Almonte. He also spent a season on an Ontario farm, getting \$84 for the year. He worked hard, too, his chief duties being stone picking and bush clearing.

In the spring of 1882 he decided that the Canadian West was the place for a man like him. He located in the Turtle Mountains, and with his brother and two or three others began work in the bush to cut logs for a homestead. Four feet of snow proved to be a serious handicap. The Henderson brothers decided to walk to Brandon, via Souris, a distance of 70 miles and get work on the railway. They had no cash, but borrowed \$5.00 and started with an old valise dangling on a pole. What was then known as the "Endless Slough" had to be crossed, and they went through it buried to the arms in slush. After the first night half the money was gone. By noon the following day another dollar had departed. Brandon was in sight by night, and a loaf of bread and some cheese supplied rations for that meal. Then they hit for a box car, in which to spend the night. Next morning they started for the end of the line to get work, and arrived at Flat Creek on Saturday night—no money and no friends. With a storekeeper they pawned a watch for keep over Sunday, and on Monday morning got to work. In the fall the watch was redeemed, and the Hendersons returned to the homesteads.

Duncan Henderson stayed on his quarter-section taken as a homestead. He has grown wheat and some other crops ever since, gradually buying land until he now has nine quarter-sections. His soil is black loam with clay sub-soil. His practice has been to grow two or three crops of wheat and then oats or barley, or perhaps summerfallow. Stock are allowed to run on the latter. Grasses have received no attention, as he has been able to get hay in a marsh near by. Of recent years he has summerfallowed more than he did a decade or more ago. He fall plows for wheat and spring plows for oats. Weeds are fought by growing barley. He advises that land intended for summerfallow be disked, or, preferably, shallow plowed in the fall. Mixed farming is advocated for the future, with more cattle to consume surplus roughage and less burning of the straw.

Choice of clear prairie is recommended to newcomers. Bush land, he says, eats up several times the original cost in clearing, and life is too short to scrub bush land at present values. Half a section is to be preferred to a quarter, because the same implements do the work. A windbreak of good trees is advocated with as little delay as possible; dirty seed is pronounced expensive, if it is received as a gift. Further, he says, keep out of debt, if possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have five sons and one daughter. Care has been taken to give them an education in public and high school, and some have taken courses in a business college. The two oldest boys now work on the farm, and the others are continuing school work. From the strange start, with lack of funds, a haul of fifty miles on bad roads to market with one yoke of oxen for the two brothers, prairie fires and freeze-outs, lack of modern farming implements and wheat selling as low as 17c a bushel in 1885, Mr. Henderson has prospered.

In this second decade of the twentieth century newcomers are not obliged to endure the hardships that came through.

J. E. MARPLES

J. E. Marples was born in Sheffield, England, 55 years ago. His father was Rev. John Marples. J. E. seems to have started out young to see the world, being first a sailor and then a soldier. His military experience was gained with the British in Burma and East India, serving as a musician in the regiments. Later he was a bandmaster.



J. E. MARPLES

afterwards a store clerk, and now, finally, a farmer in Manitoba and breeder of purebred Hereford cattle, Shetland ponies, Berkshire hogs, Buff Orpington chickens and Toy Pomeranians.

Mr. Marples came to Canada in 1879, and to Manitoba in 1881. He bought his first purebred Hereford cattle in 1893, and branched into Shetlands in 1903, breeding and exhibiting in both lines ever since. His Hereford herd numbers around 50, and in the neighborhood of 75 head of Shetlands are usually on hand. Lately a small herd of Holsteins has been added, and it is the intention of the owner to go in more for the well-known breed of deep-milking cattle.

Poplar Park Farm, as the home place is called, is about four miles from Deleau and seven miles from Hartney. It comprises two sections of rolling prairie dotted here and there with poplar groves. Six hundred acres are cultivated, the remainder being in pasture for wild hay. It is an ideally-situated farm for stock raising or mixed farming. The buildings are modern in every respect, one of the most up-to-date sets of buildings in the district.

ound in Western Canada. The house is equipped with very convenience—furnace, hot and cold and hard and soft water, an individual sewage system, bath-room, etc. Mr. Marples has just completed installing an electric light and power plant, with twenty-two lights distributed throughout the house, and lights in the barns, both outside and in. Power and light are generated by a gasoline engine stationed in a brick power-house and a generator combined, and motors are located at the barns for grinding saw, pump, run machinery and elevate grain. Even the pumping in the pasture fields is done by motor, a wire running from the generator to a motor attached to the pump. The proprietor believes in making use of every labor-saving device possible; owns an automobile, a gasoline traction engine and a threshing outfit, and, in so far as is practical, substitutes gasoline and electric power for the labor of man and horse.

Mr. Marples came to Manitoba with an "idea" and practically nothing else. What he owns has been accumulated in the past twenty-five years, and what he has been able to do is exemplary of what can be done in these fertile Western provinces by men who have the initiative and determination to set themselves to the doing of it. It is a fact worth noting in connection with the successful farmers of Western Canada that their success has invariably been in proportion to the attention they have given to livestock as a department of their farming operations. The men who take the broad, high ground that permanent success in agriculture depends on stock-raising, and follow that principle for a number of years are the ones who come out right in the end. The subject here is a conspicuous example of men of this stamp. He pinned his faith to stock when prospects were less brilliant than at present, and a "stuck."

JOHN H. STOUT

John H. Stout is one of the many Americans who have made their homes in Manitoba. He was born in the State of Illinois, on the fifth day of February, 1868; farmed there and in Iowa and Minnesota until 1903; when he came to Manitoba, bought 900 acres of land near Westbourne and started into grain growing and mixed farming. Like a good many men from Iowa and the central belt of the States, he came up here with strong ideas on stock raising, especially horse breeding and cattle feeding. Back in Iowa his father had been among the first to go in for finishing his cattle as baby beef. He loves good horses, breeding the Percheron and Belgian. So John comes honestly by his love of these two great European breeds of drafters. Up at Westbourne he started in to grow grain and raise horses and cattle. The farm was laid out for a crop rotation, in which red clover and alfalfa were a part, and his success growing these two legumes leads Mr. Stout to believe that red clover and alfalfa can be grown in any part of the Canadian West. His first idea was to stock his farm with a herd of Shorthorns, but after becoming more familiar with the livestock needs of the country, decided to devote attention chiefly to importing and

breeding Percherons. So the Shorthorn herd has been cut down to a few head, and horses made the specialty.

One of the first Percheron purchases made was that of Medoc and Ebony Rose, grandson and granddaughter of the noted sire, Brilliant (1271). This stallion and mare were prize winners at the St. Louis World's Fair, Iowa State Fair and Chicago International, and did much to give the stud at Westbourne the high reputation that it has since enjoyed. Elbony Rose is still on the farm doing service as a brood mare, and the stud, augmented by breeding and purchases made in the South, now numbers around 35 head all purebred.

Mr. Stout has made an enviable show ring record since he started exhibiting at Canadian fairs, a record



JOHN H. STOUT

that comes down to date with the stallion championships at Brandon and Regina, where his smashing iron grey four-year-old Illumine landed the highest honors of the Canadian West. At previous exhibitions his horses have been well to the front in the list of prize winners, the stud having to its credit four gold medals, championship and reserve championship ribbons, besides a large number of first, second and third prizes, which, in view of the competition that has been put up in Percheron rings these last few years, is a record that any breeder might well be proud of. Mr. Stout's experience in the South taught him that it pays to handle the best stock obtainable, and the demand that exists for this kind of stock in Western Canada shows that size and quality in draft horses can command a premium on the prairies of Saskatchewan and Manitoba as well as in the corn belt.

Since coming to Canada Mr. Stout has been honored by appointment to the directorate of the Canadian Percheron Association and the Shire Association. He is one of our livestock breeders who believes in the future of the livestock industry and sees the time when

animal husbandry will take the place of grain growing as the prominent feature of farming in the Canadian West. He believes in educating his children, and has one son in the Manitoba Agricultural College, and another in the Collegiate at Portage. Though denied the advantages of a college education himself, through the circumstance of being the eldest of the family and needed at home to help on the farm, Mr. Stout strongly advocates giving the boys and girls all the school training the parents' means will allow. He helped to put three brothers through the Iowa Agricultural College, of which, until he died, his father was a director.

John H. Stout brought to the West what thousands of other American farmer settlers are bringing—an ideal in draft horses, opposed, so far as breed goes to the breed that for years has held sway. The effect and influence of the "American invasion," as some call the influx from the South, has made itself most felt so far in what is being done in our horse industry. The Percheron, the Belgian, the Shire, are coming to occupy a place that few five or ten years ago would have expected them ever to attain. And it is well they are, for the West is large enough for all breeds, as it is broad enough for all races. Besides these breeds, like the men who are bringing them, are a pretty good line to welcome. We can take care of thousands of either or both.

A. P. STEVENSON

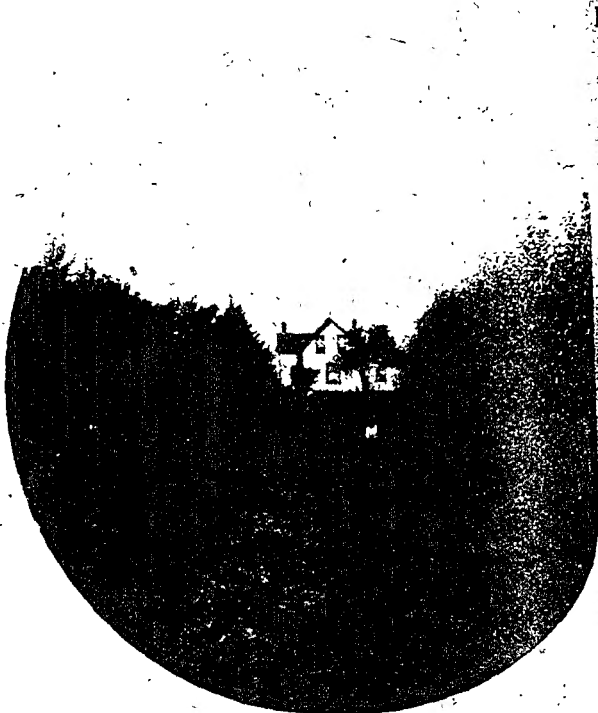
Few men who, away back in the seventies, selected the Canadian Northwest as a satisfactory part of the world in which to make an honorable living were brave enough to choose fruit growing as a hobby. A. P. Stevenson was one in particular who came to these parts in those days. He arrived on Manitoba soil in the early summer of 1874, then a strapping youth of some twenty years. He had many interesting experiences during the first few years. By train, he came to Moorhead, North Dakota, and after an exciting time with barge and tug on the Red River, reached Winnipeg. He homesteaded on his present farm, some miles from Morden.

Writing of his journey from Winnipeg to his future Manitoba home among the trees, he says:

"My first trip on foot from Winnipeg to the Boyne River was a memorable one to me at least. In the spring of 1874, in company with five others, with ox and cart to carry provisions, I started for Pembina Mountains to look for land. About that time, things were pretty much in the raw or just about as nature left them. Nearly two-thirds of the way was through swamps, with water 2 to 3 feet deep. The ox and cart were mired three or four times."

Mr. Stevenson was born in Scotland, and had helped to farm in Perthshire. His first experience in Canada consisted of two years when he helped hew out homes among big trees at Scarboro in York County, Ontario. He was, therefore, fairly well equipped for the work entailed in soil cultivation in any country. But no clue to his reasons for adopting horticulture as a hobby seems to be offered. Of course, he always had enjoyed fruit. When he got land of his own he wanted to have fruit

of his own, even though he had settled in a land not recognized as a fruit country. He now has an apple orchard, as well as plums, cherries and other fruits. In 1909 his apples netted close to \$500. The trees bore several barrels each, and were so laden that huge limbs were broken down. All going under strange names, these apples are of quality. Of course, thousands of dollars have been spent in the last quarter century. At first, even the Dominion Experimental authorities refused to receive requests for assistance, evidently believing that it would be money, time and trees wasted. But Mr. Stewart got into touch with horticulturists in the north. Trees were secured by the dozens. For one found suited to Nelson, Manitoba, hundreds were



FARM HOME OF D. A. STEWART, PILOT MOUND, LOOKING

These trees have all been planted, and among them are spruce, elms, maples, poplars, several varieties of apple trees, and plum.

Mr. Stewart came from Lanark County in 1879 and made his homestead on June 9th in the same year. He had \$125 when he landed in Winnipeg, and with that he made a start in farming. He is a believer in mixed farming, and besides grain his farm produces yearly for the market beef, pork and products from the dairy as well as from the poultry yard.

Like all western pioneers, he gives his wife credit for the part of his success. Since the foundation of the settlement Mr. Stewart has always been identified with education, and was M.P. for the division from 1902 to 1904; was also inspector of schools for years and secretary for agricultural societies.

during the winter and burned in a brush pile. Finally, the Dominion authorities lent assistance. He began nursery work on his own account. Then the departments of agriculture needed him to show what could be done in horticulture and forestry. In 1910, it is safe to say that no man in the Canadian West is more generally known throughout the provinces. He has toured the country several times, addressing institute meetings. For ten seasons he has been tree planting inspector for the Dominion Forestry Department.

The success that has attended Mr. Stevenson's efforts at raising trees and shrubs is due largely to the shelter provided. He, therefore, urges that before any man attempts orcharding he should provide windbreaks and shelter belts. Those who have seen his cosy home appreciate the force of his arguments.

Five hundred acres are farmed. The soil is heavy clay. Seeding down has come to be recognized as a good practice. It was noticed a few years ago that the soil lacked vegetable matter, and the wheat sample was not up to standard. Timothy sod has been found to give good returns. Cattle and hogs have done much to assist in swelling the annual income.

Of course, Mr. Stevenson is brimful of sound advice to newcomers. Naturally, he wants to see a cosy home among trees. However, he advises those from the East or from the old land, to leave prejudices behind, and adapt themselves to Western conditions. He says: "Use oxen for three years; keep out of debt; do not buy what you need—buy only what you cannot do without." In this way a poor man can make a start, and soon be in a position to provide a comfortable home and the common luxuries.

He was blessed with an industrious life partner. A family comprising four girls and two boys, have not been neglected. Two of the girls have taught school; one has had business college training, and the fourth is studying music. One son has taken a course at Manitoba Agricultural College. Both boys are now engaged in farming, one on an adjoining farm, and the other on the homestead. During recent years Mrs. Stevenson has had much to do with the orchard and garden. About the time the apples are ready for harvesting, she is found among the trees with pails and barrels and piles of fruit.

THE MERCHANT MARINE OF MANITOBA

List of vessels, and their registered tonnage, as recorded at Winnipeg Custom House, plying the Red River and Lake Winnipeg district, listed in order of the date of their registry:—

Name	Power	Tonnage		Crew of
		Gross	Net	
Saskatchewan	Barge	225	153	1
Chieftain	Steam	61	28	6
Fisherman	"	44	30	6
Idell	"	54	37	5
Lady of the Lake	"	201	155	11
Mikado	"	242	168	9
Rocket	"	56	21	4
Spray	"	18	12	2
Keewatin	"	20	14	3
Daisy	"	27	8	2
Wolverine	"	278	189	13
Fern	"	16	12	2
Frederick	"	36	27	3
Tempest	"	75	51	5
Togo	Barge	58	59	1
Alberta	Steam	315	214	20
Winnitoba	"	883	556	30
Amish	"	32	21	2
Victoria	"	23	19	3
Sir Hector	"	70	48	5
City of Selkirk	"	293	199	14
Bonitoba	"	278	175	10
Aylmer	Gas	12	8	3
Winnipeg	Dredge	245	245	5
Lisgar	Steam	26	18	2
Highlander	"	59	39	3
J. M. Smith	"	179	121	5
Keewatin	Gas	20	14	3
Frank Burton	Dredge	94	63	7
Majestic	Steam	64	43	6
Rosamond Billett	"	679	474	8
Fort Alexander	Barge	316	316	1
Friday	Steam	60	40	4
Red River	Dredge	(Registry incomplete)		
Crane	"	"	"	"
Phyllis Williams	Steam	"	"	"
Hecla	"	"	"	"
Total registered—37		5069	3566	204

Besides the registered craft, the Lake Winnipeg fleet includes over one hundred sailing boats, used by the fishermen, and probably five hundred private boats of all kinds.



[Several illustrations and a number of autobiographical sketches used in this book have been obtained through the courtesy of The Farmers' Advocate and Home Journal of Winnipeg. This agricultural journal, published every week, offers interesting and practical advice on all phases of agricultural practice in the Canadian West. Those interested in farming should send a post card and ask for specimen copies.]

C O N C L U S I O N

Manitoba is the Land of Many Opportunities



Just a few of the great advantages offered by the Province of Manitoba, showing why those who desire to better their condition should seek homes within her borders:

TO THE FARMER

Fertility of soil and climatic conditions have given the Province of Manitoba world-wide fame as the Home of No. 1 Hard Wheat.

To the sons of her farmers, Manitoba offers Free Agricultural Education in an Agricultural College second to none on the Continent of America.

TO THE ARTISAN AND LABORER

Flourishing industries in rapidly progressing cities have placed a premium upon every description of skilled and unskilled labor. There is unlimited and remunerative work for all.

TO THE INVESTOR

Abundant hydro electric power at low prices for manufacturing and other purposes: Fertile lands, varied and illimitable natural resources. Adequate transportation facilities, young and rapidly developing cities. All offer to brain, capital and energy opportunities and returns unparalleled anywhere and beyond the highest expectations.

We invite you all to come and share in our continued prosperity and future greatness.

For further information write to

JAS. HARTNEY, 77 York St., Toronto, Ont.

JOSEPH BURKE, 178 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

J. F. TENNANT, Gretna, Man.

J. J. GOLDEN,

Deputy-Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

HON. GEO. LAWRENCE, ESQ., M.P.P.,
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

